

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

رَبِّ اشْرَحْ لِي صَدْرِي ۖ ۞ وَيَسِّرْ لِي أَمْرِي ۖ ۞ وَاحْلُلْ عُقْدَةً مِّنْ لِّسَانِي ۖ ۞

Surah 20 (25-28) ۞ يَفْقَهُوا قَوْلِي ۖ ۞

My lord! Uplift my heart for me, and make my task easy, and remove the impediment from my tongue, so people may understand my speech

رَبِّ يَسِّرْ وَلَا تُعَسِّرْ وَتَمِّمْ بِالْخَيْرِ

My Lord, make this task easy for me and do not make it difficult for me.
Let my affairs end with goodness.



Learning objectives of Lecture 8

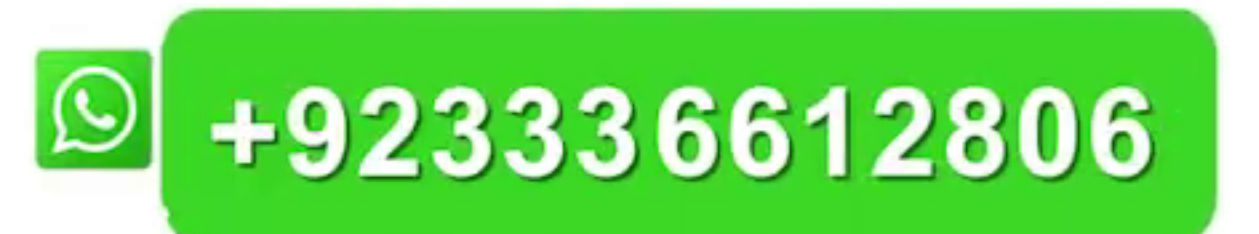
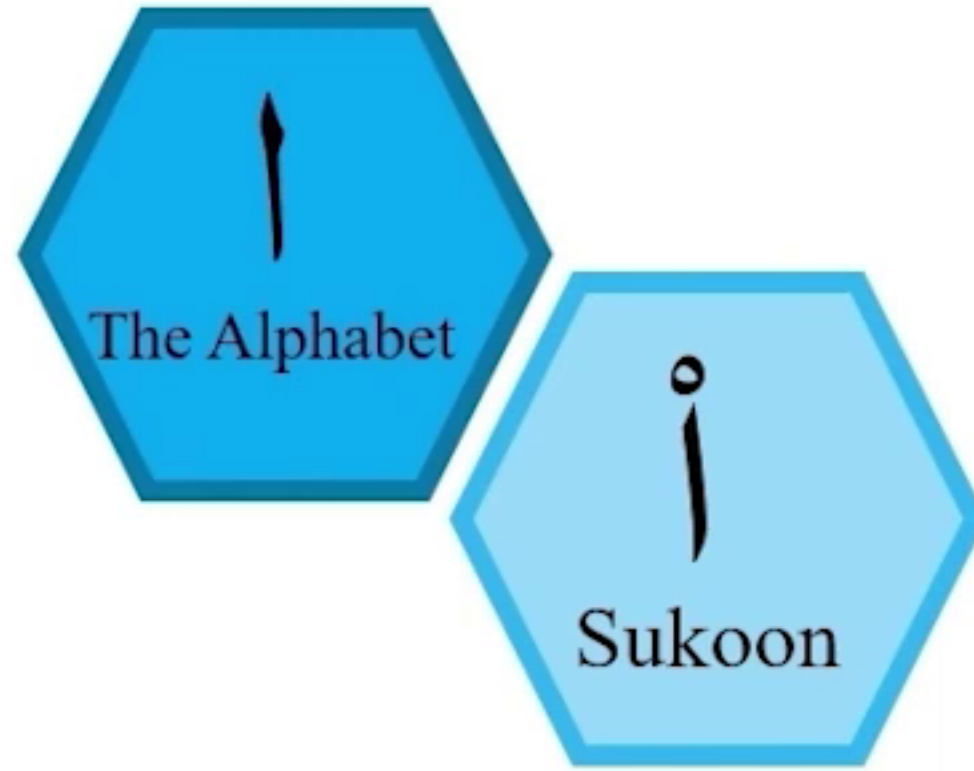
- Start the study of the Status of Ism
- Study the three forms of Ism
- Status of Singular Asmaa

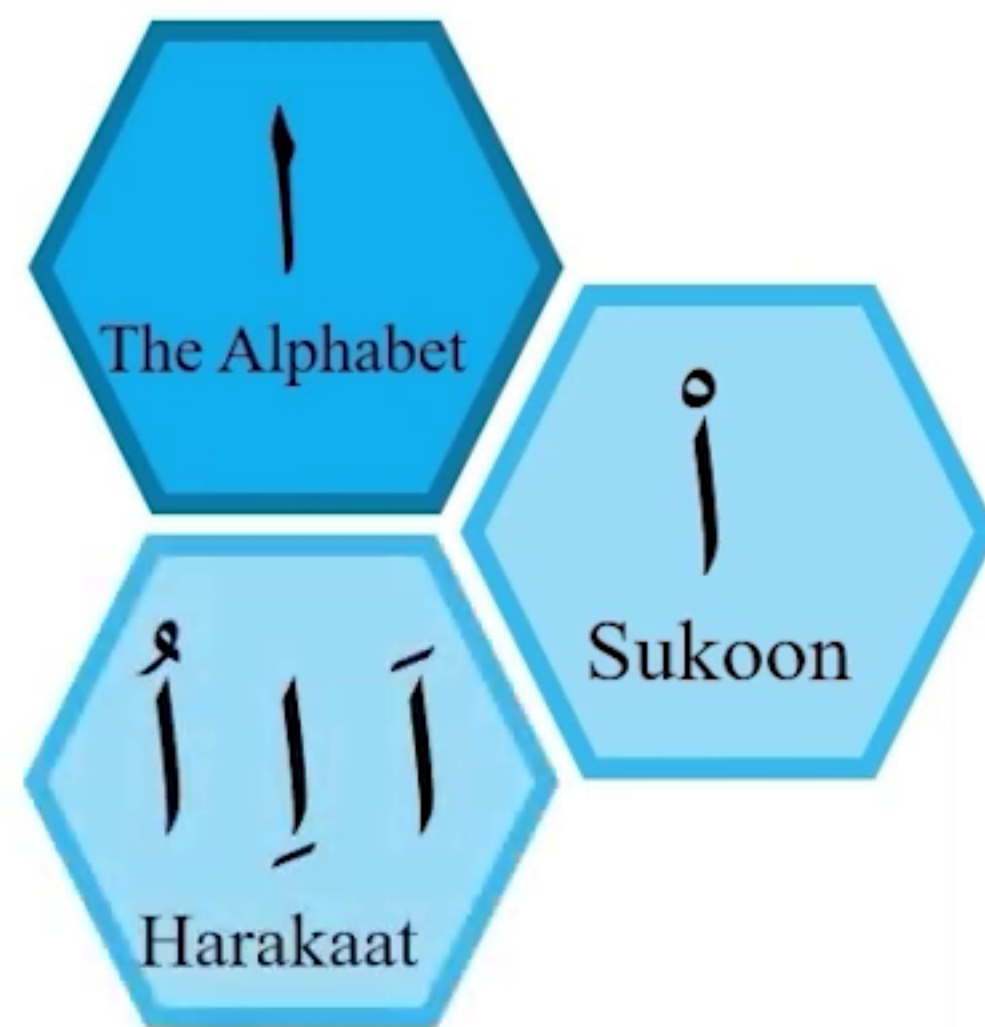


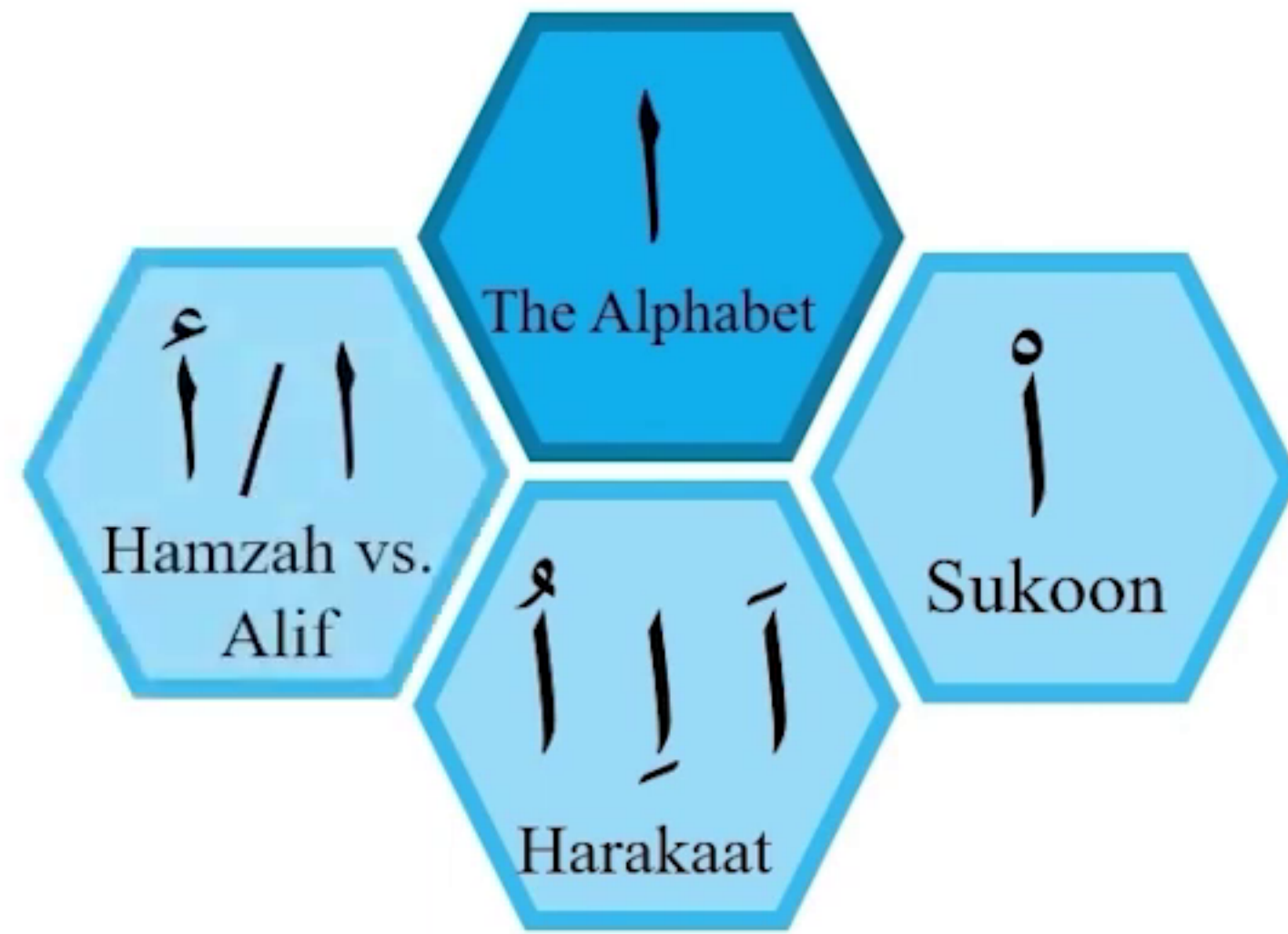
Lisan ul Quran Course

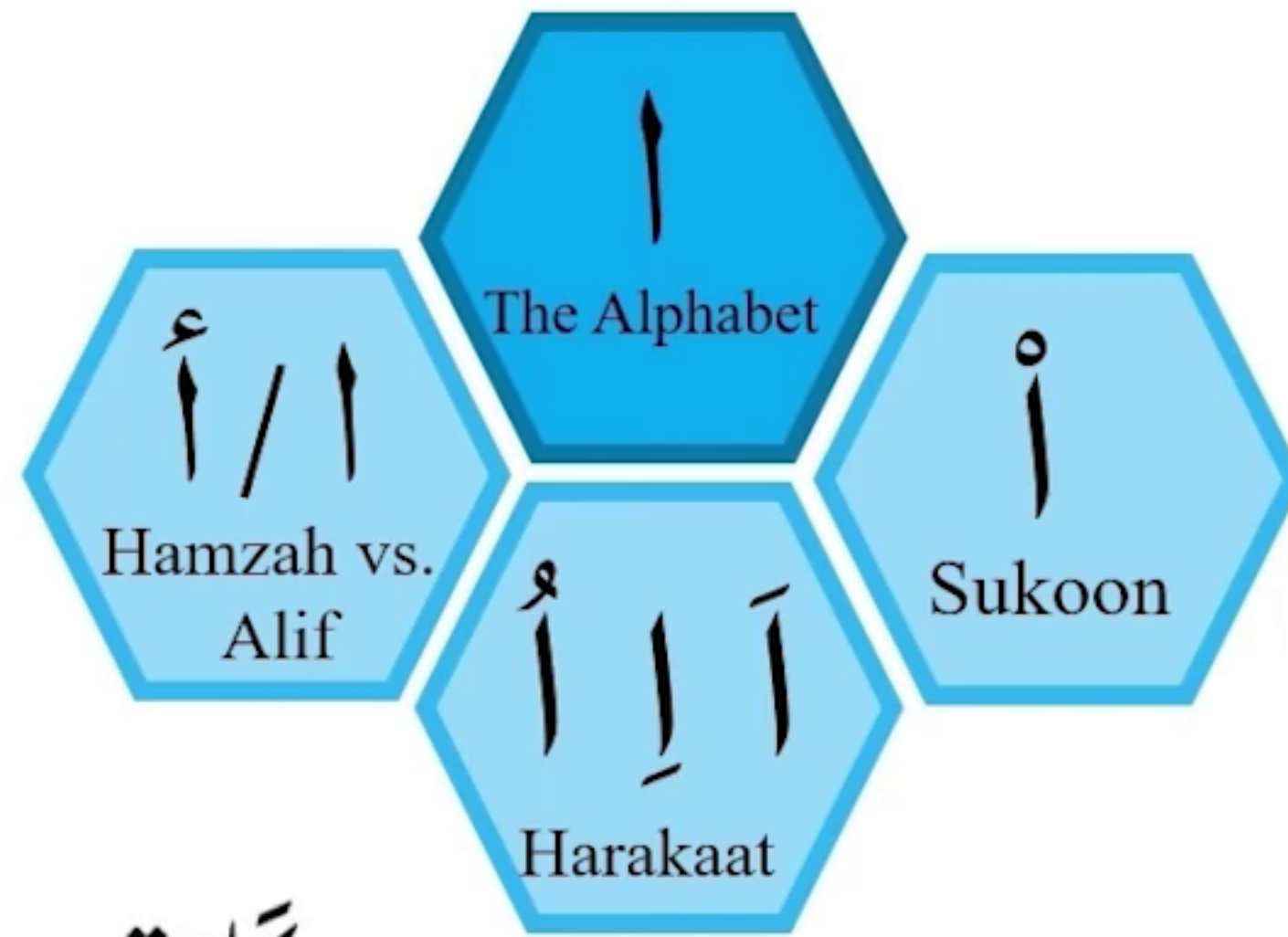


LISAN UL QURAN





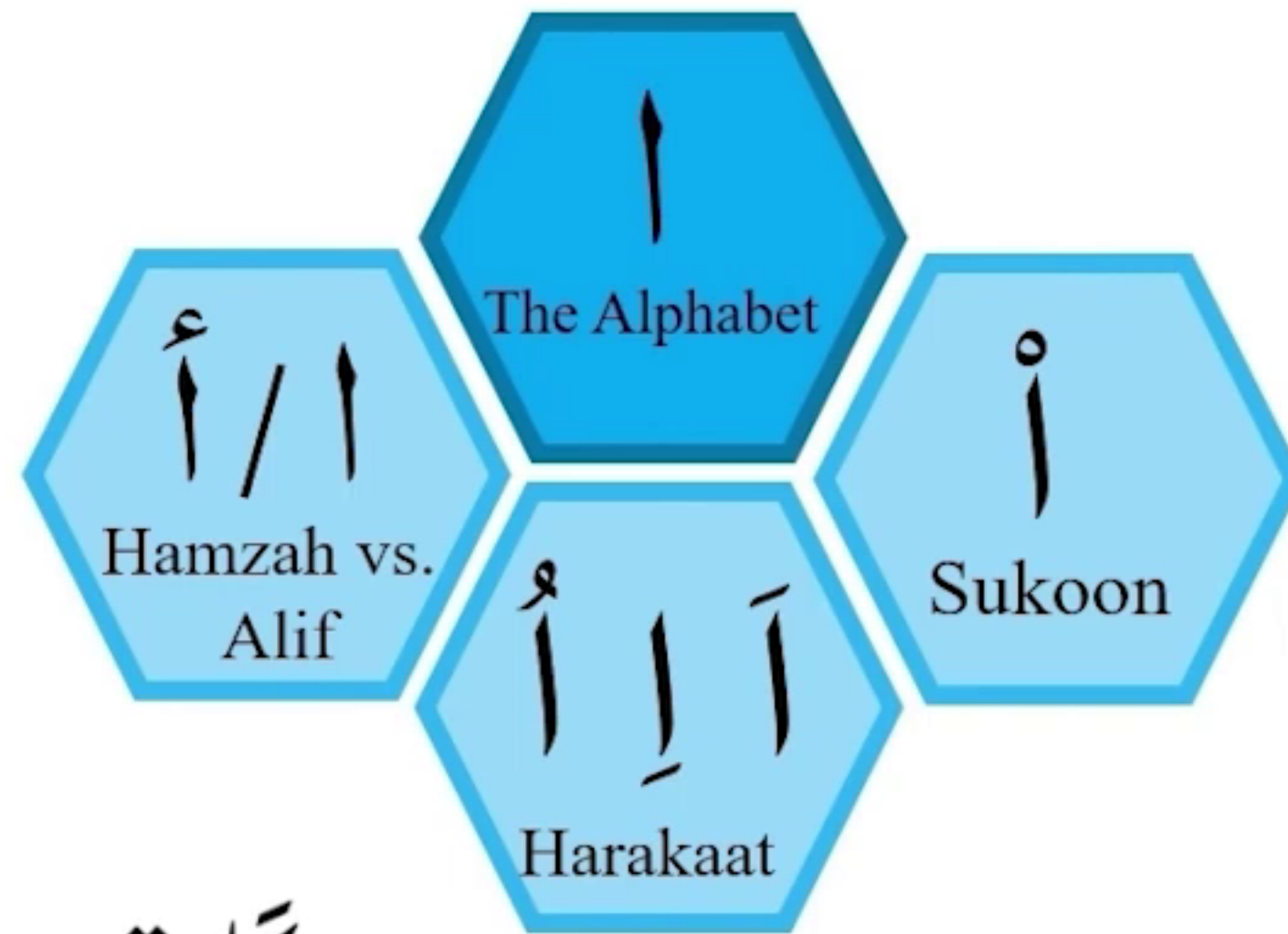




كَلِمَة

Kalimah: Meaningful words in Arabic



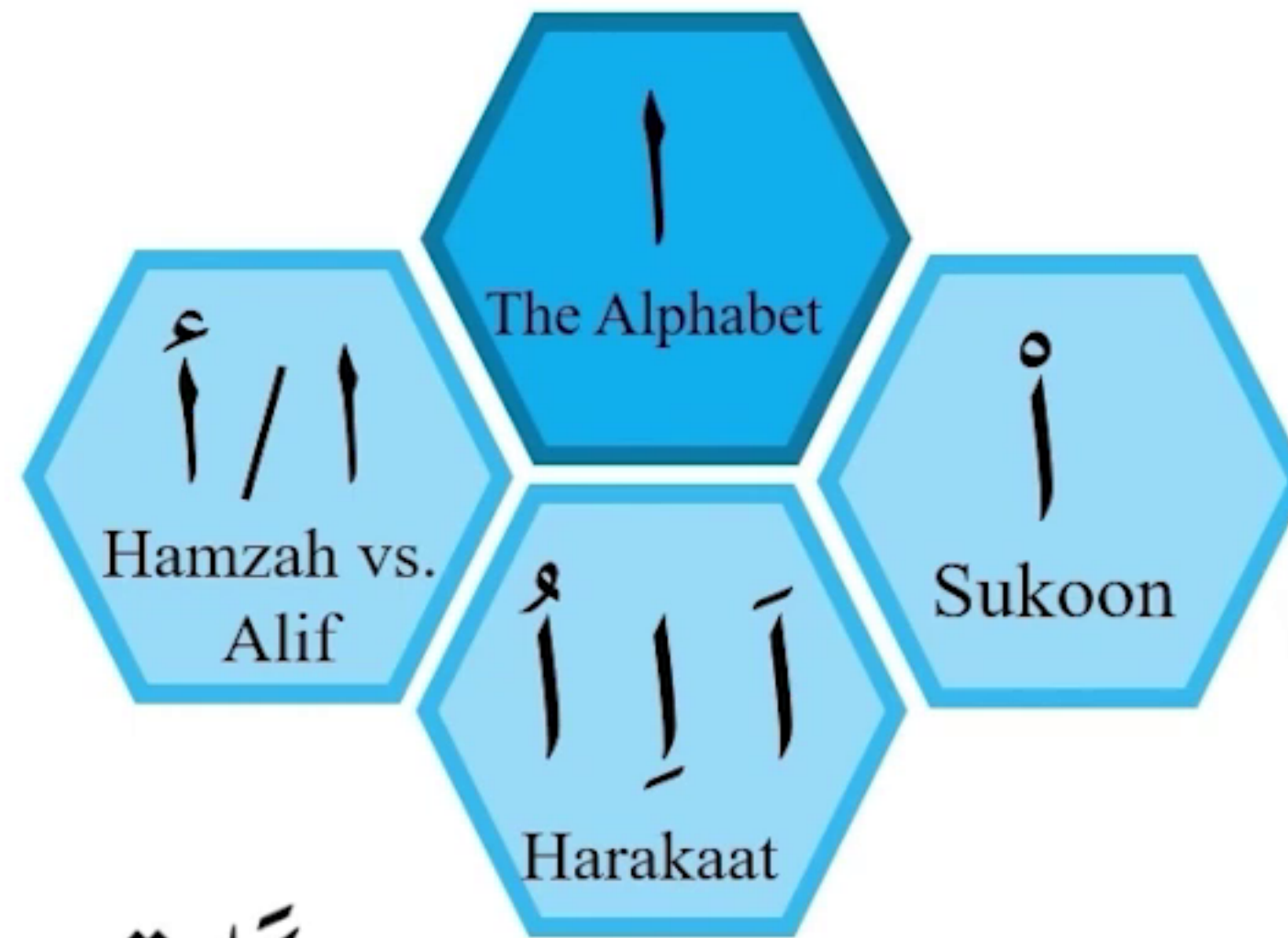


كَلِمَة

Kalimah: Meaningful words in Arabic



Four characteristics of Ism



كَلِمَة

Kalimah: Meaningful words in Arabic



Name of a

- Person
- Place
- Thing
- Action

إِسْم

Ism

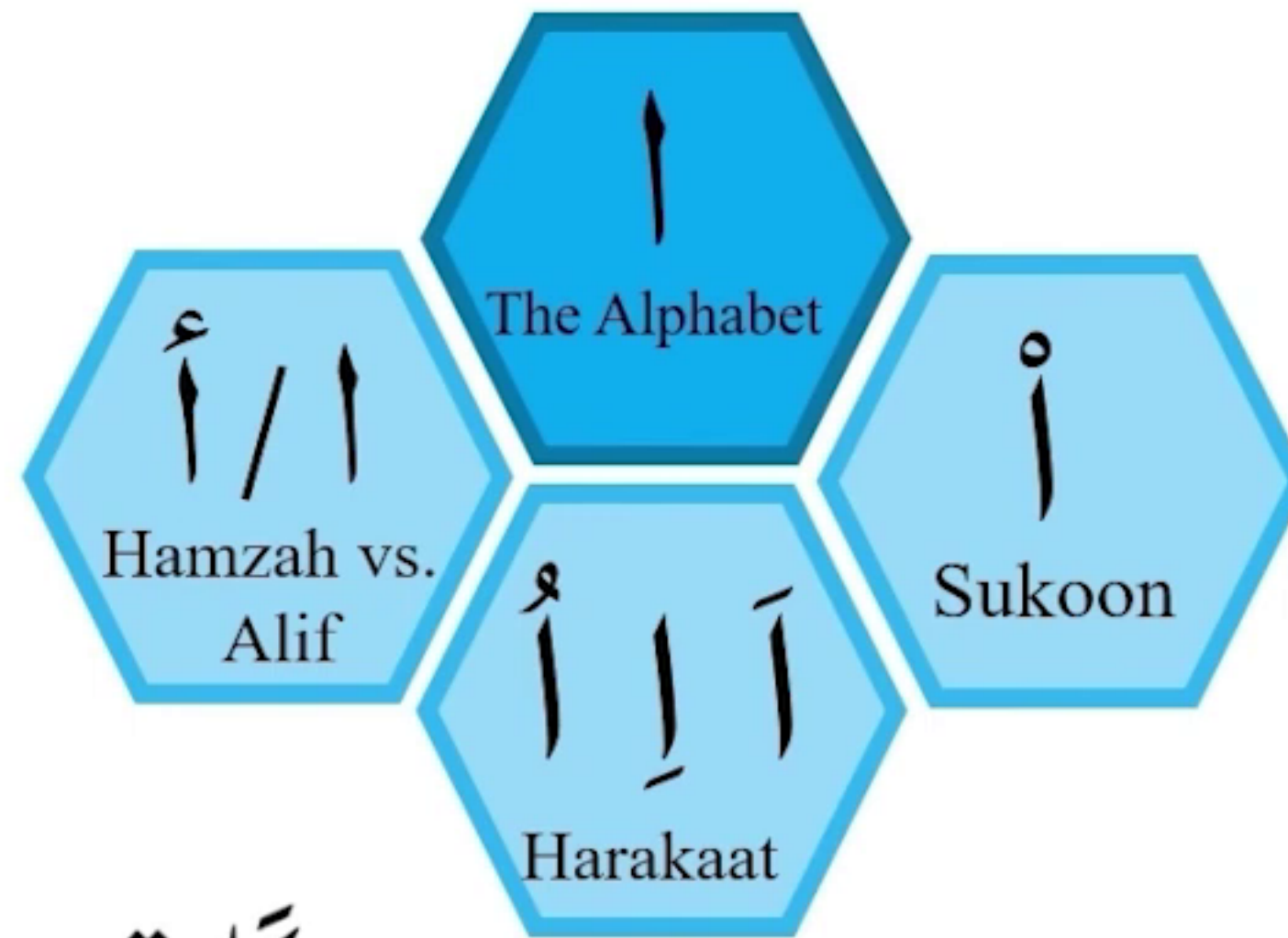
Pronouns

- Personal اَنَا نَحْنُ
- Demonstrative هَذَا
- Relative الَّذِي

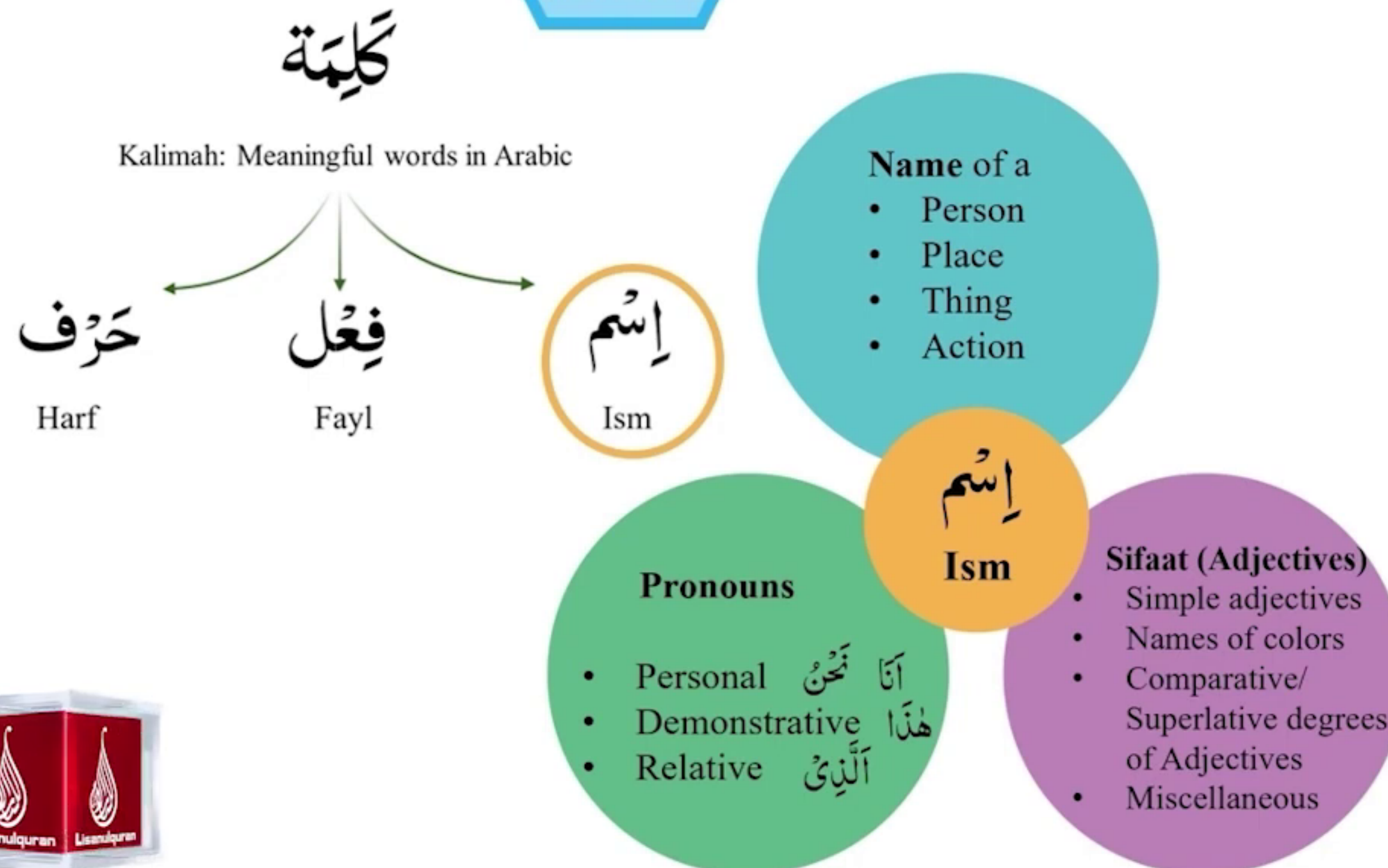
Sifaat (Adjectives)

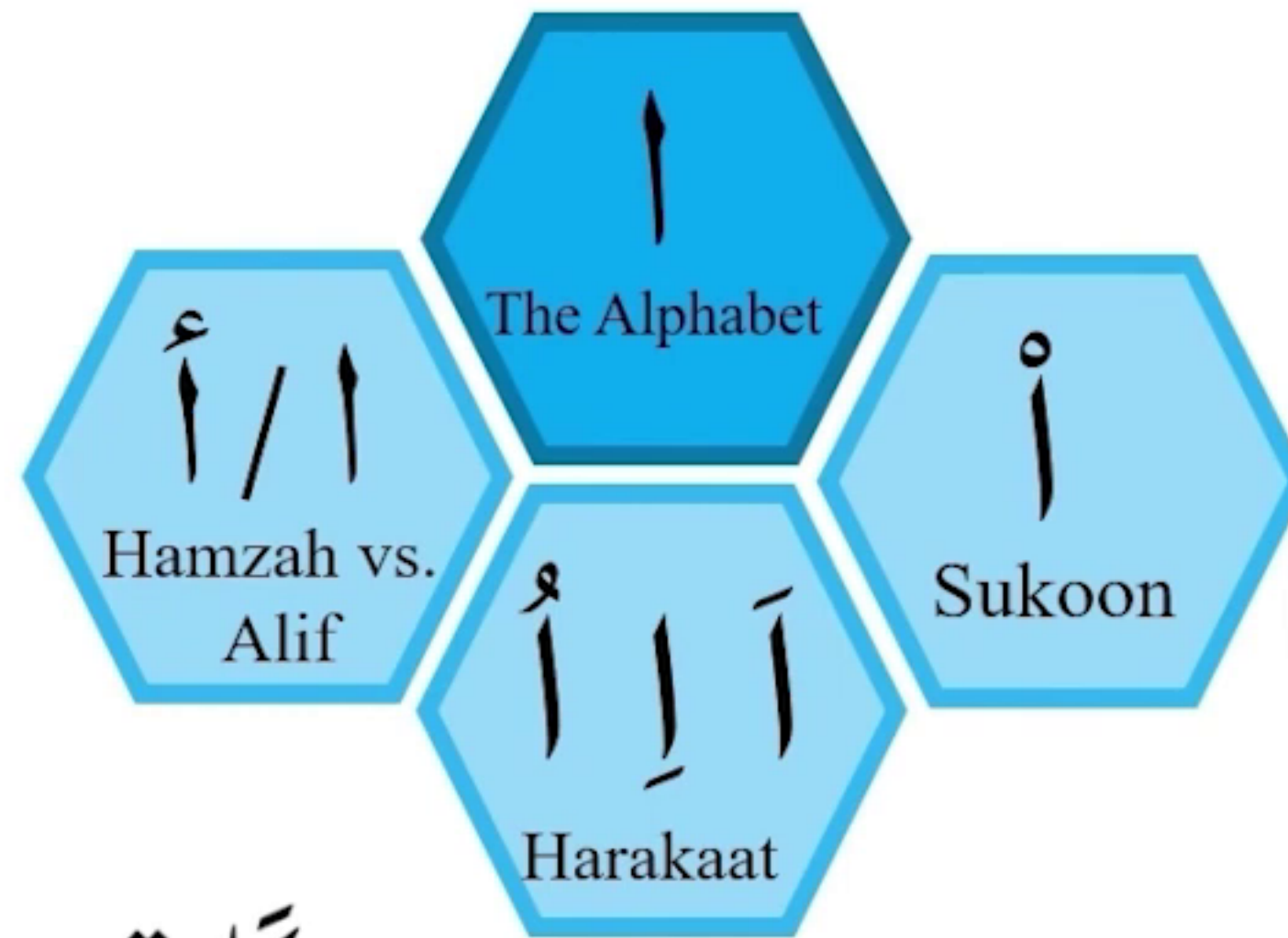
- Simple adjectives
- Names of colors
- Comparative/ Superlative degrees of Adjectives
- Miscellaneous





Four characteristics of Ism





Four characteristics of Ism

Gender

- Masculine
- Feminine

1

Number

- Singular
- Dual
- Plural

2

كَلِمَة

Kalimah: Meaningful words in Arabic



Name of a

- Person
- Place
- Thing
- Action

إِسْم

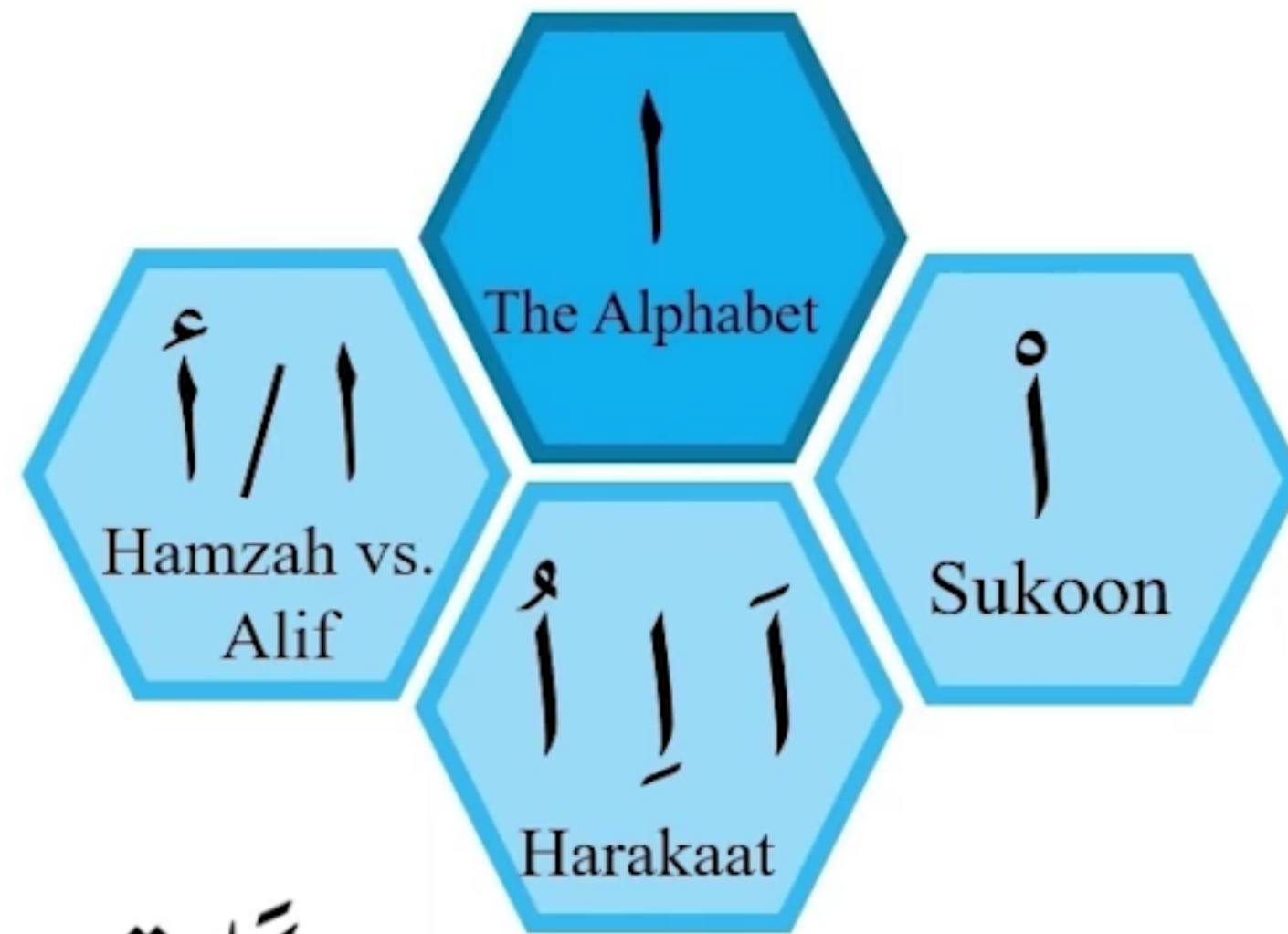
Ism

Pronouns

- Personal اَنَا أَنَا
- Demonstrative هَذَا
- Relative الَّذِي

Sifaat (Adjectives)

- Simple adjectives
- Names of colors
- Comparative/ Superlative degrees of Adjectives
- Miscellaneous



Four characteristics of Ism

Gender

- Masculine
- Feminine

1

Number

- Singular
- Dual
- Plural

2

Capacity

- Definite
- Indefinite

3

كَلِمَة

Kalimah: Meaningful words in Arabic

حَرْف

Harf

فِعْل

Fayl

إِسْم

Ism

Name of a

- Person
- Place
- Thing
- Action

إِسْم

Ism

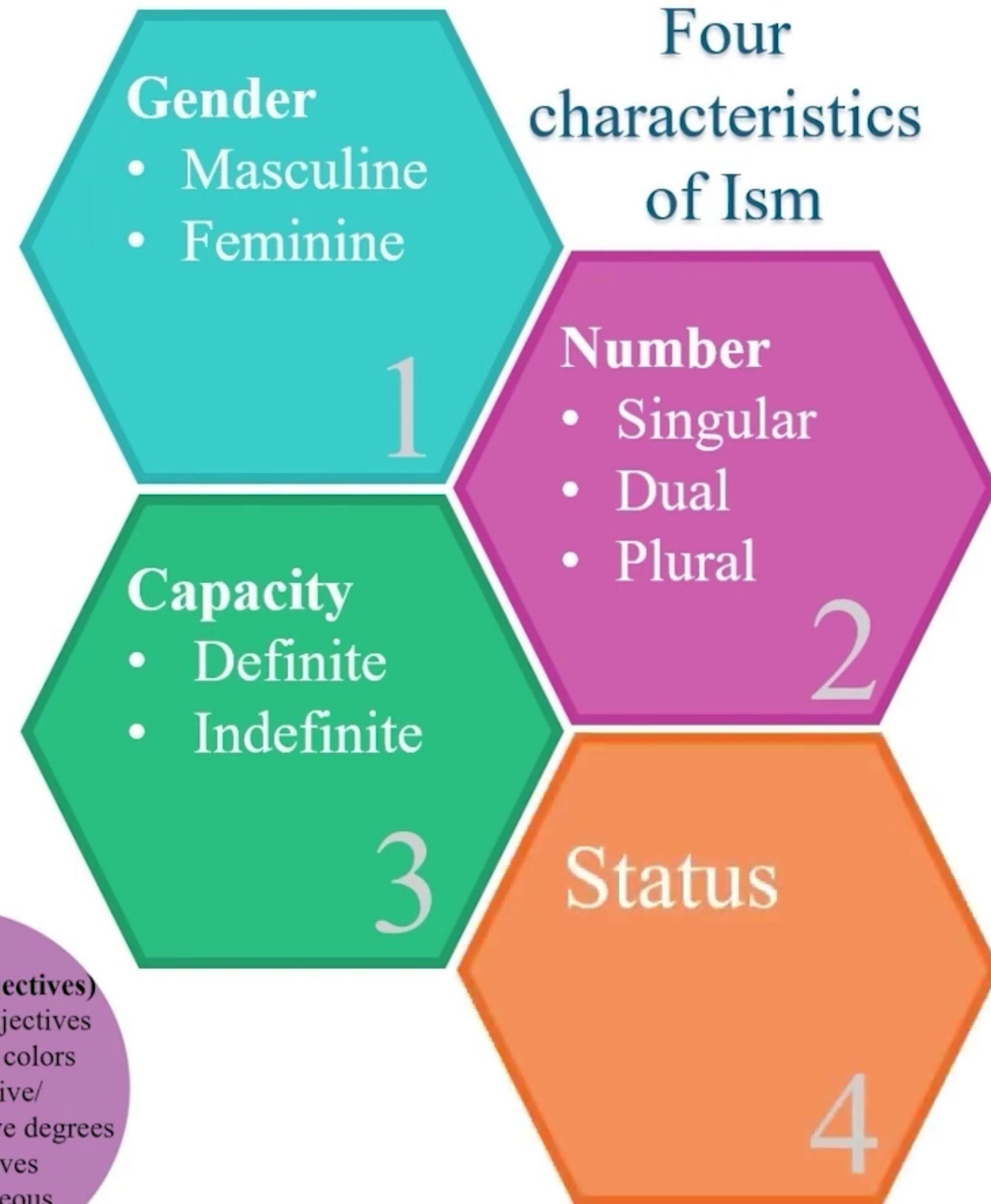
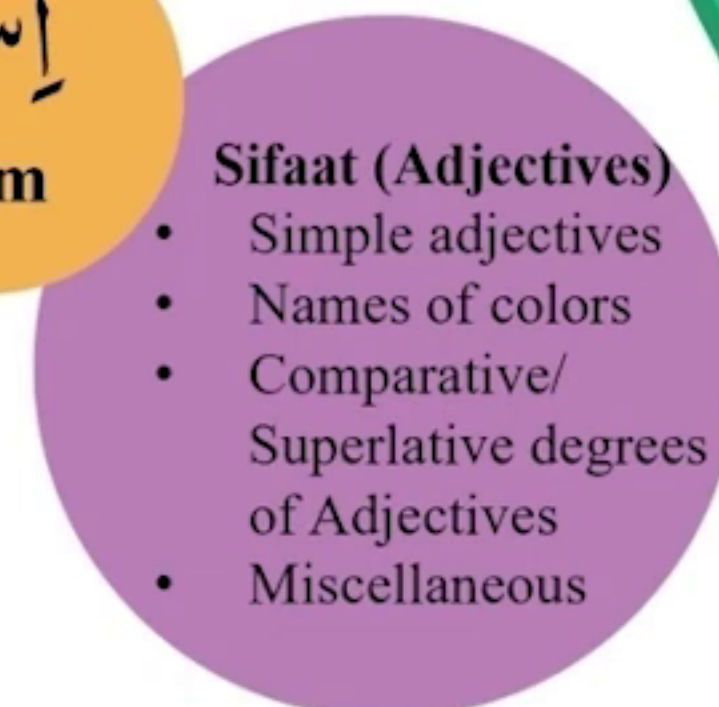
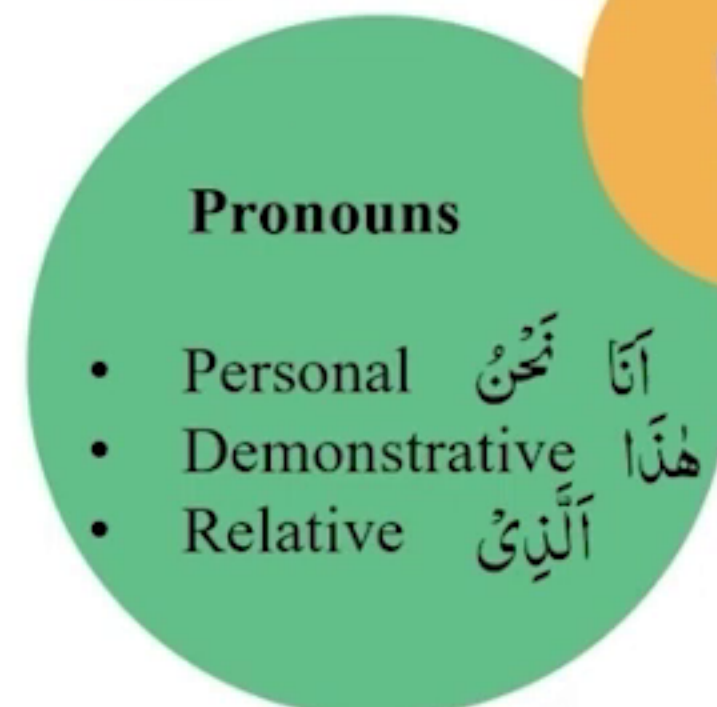
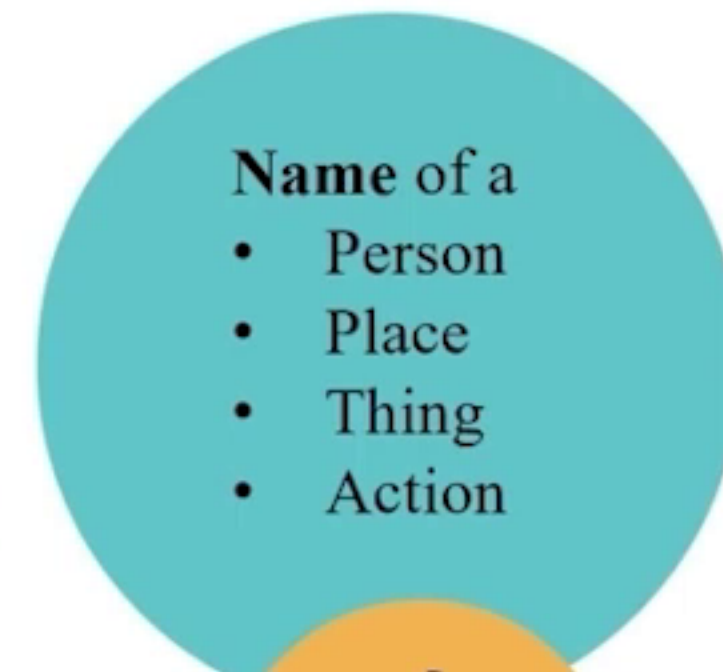
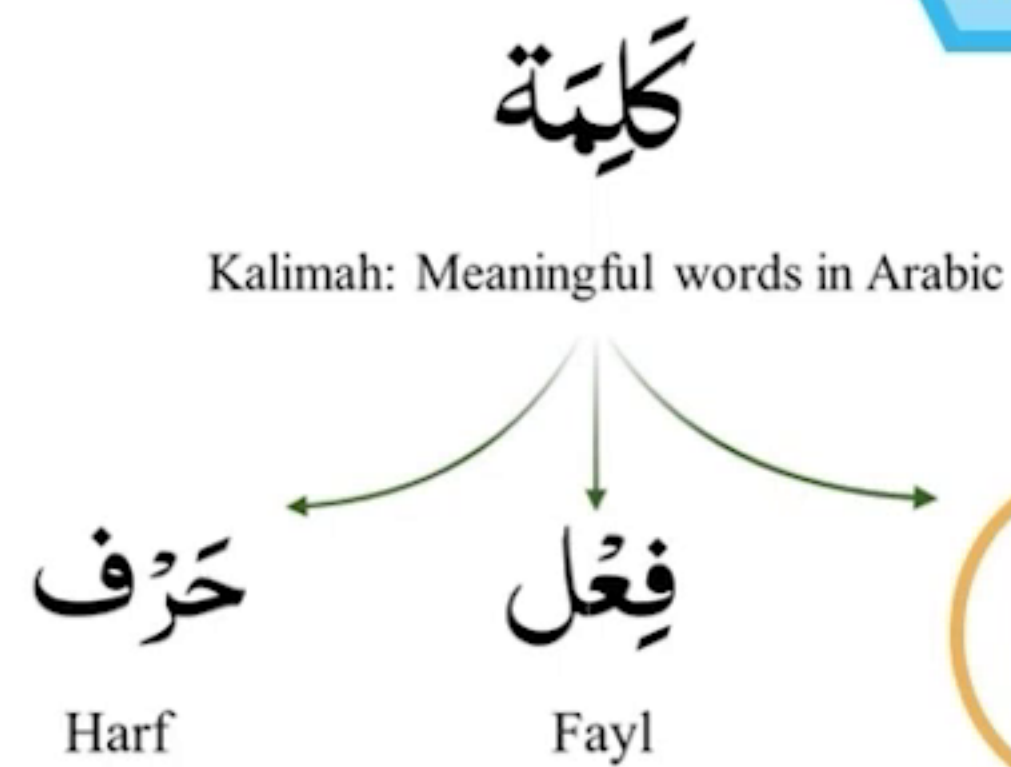
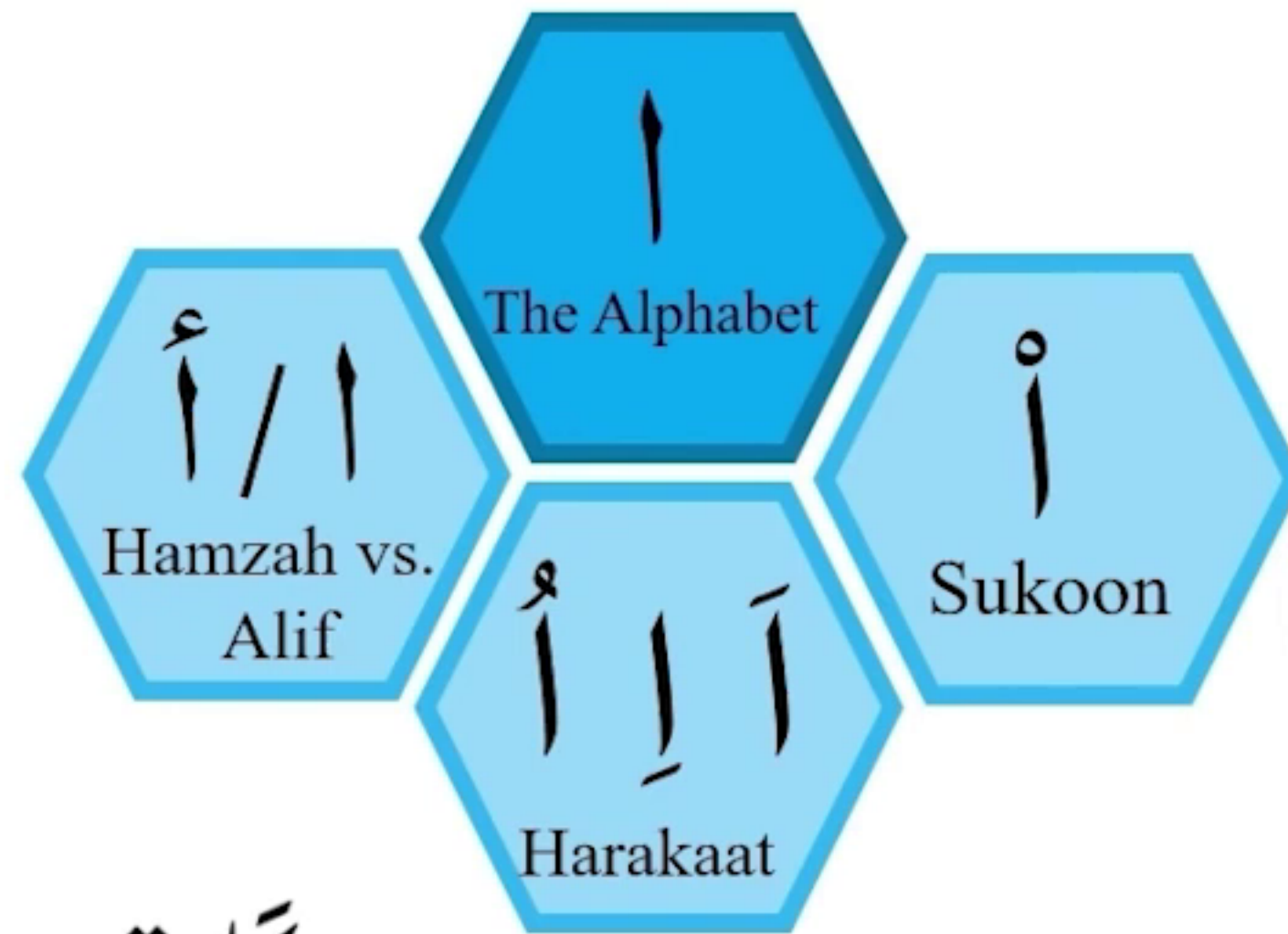
Pronouns

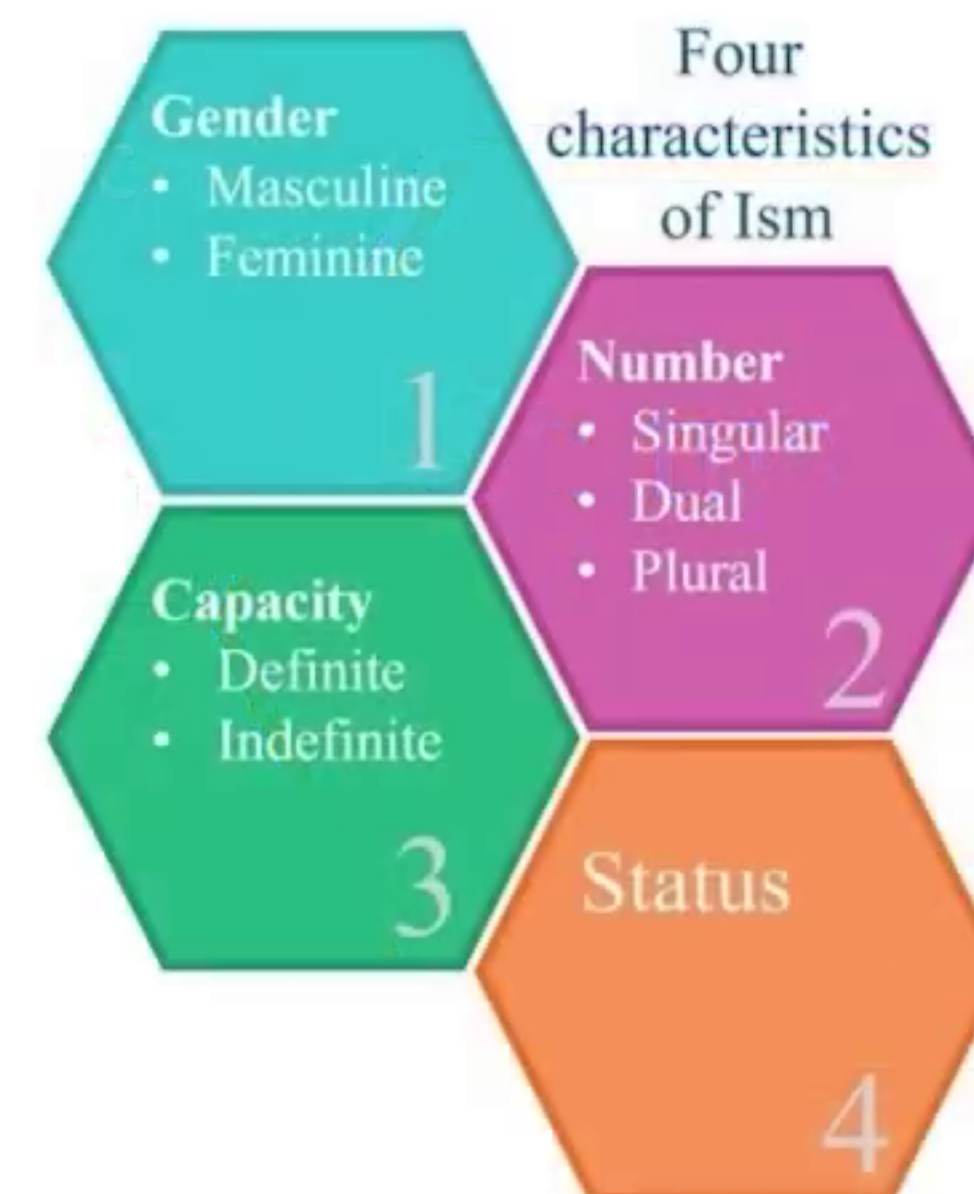
- Personal اَنَا أَنَا
- Demonstrative هَذَا
- Relative الَّذِي

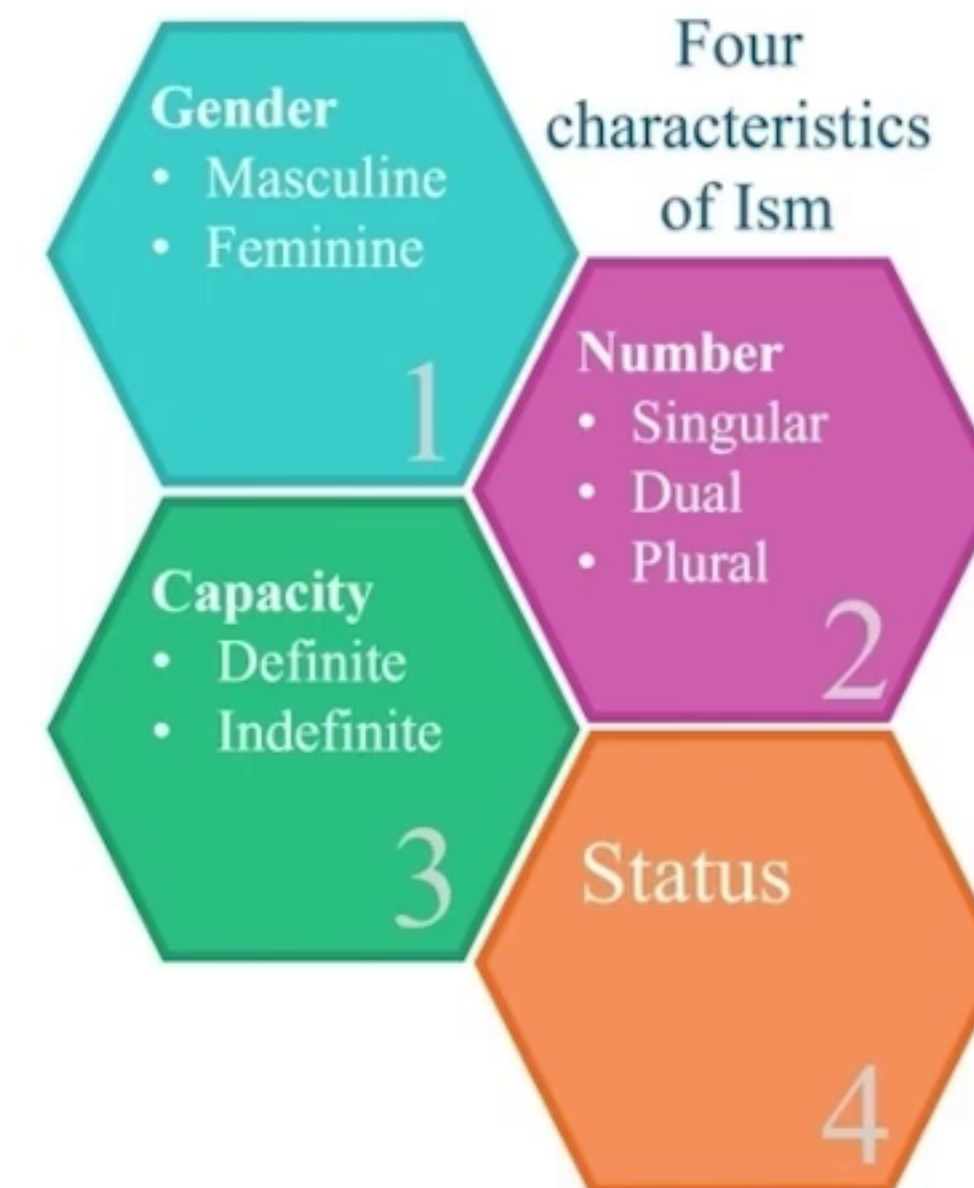
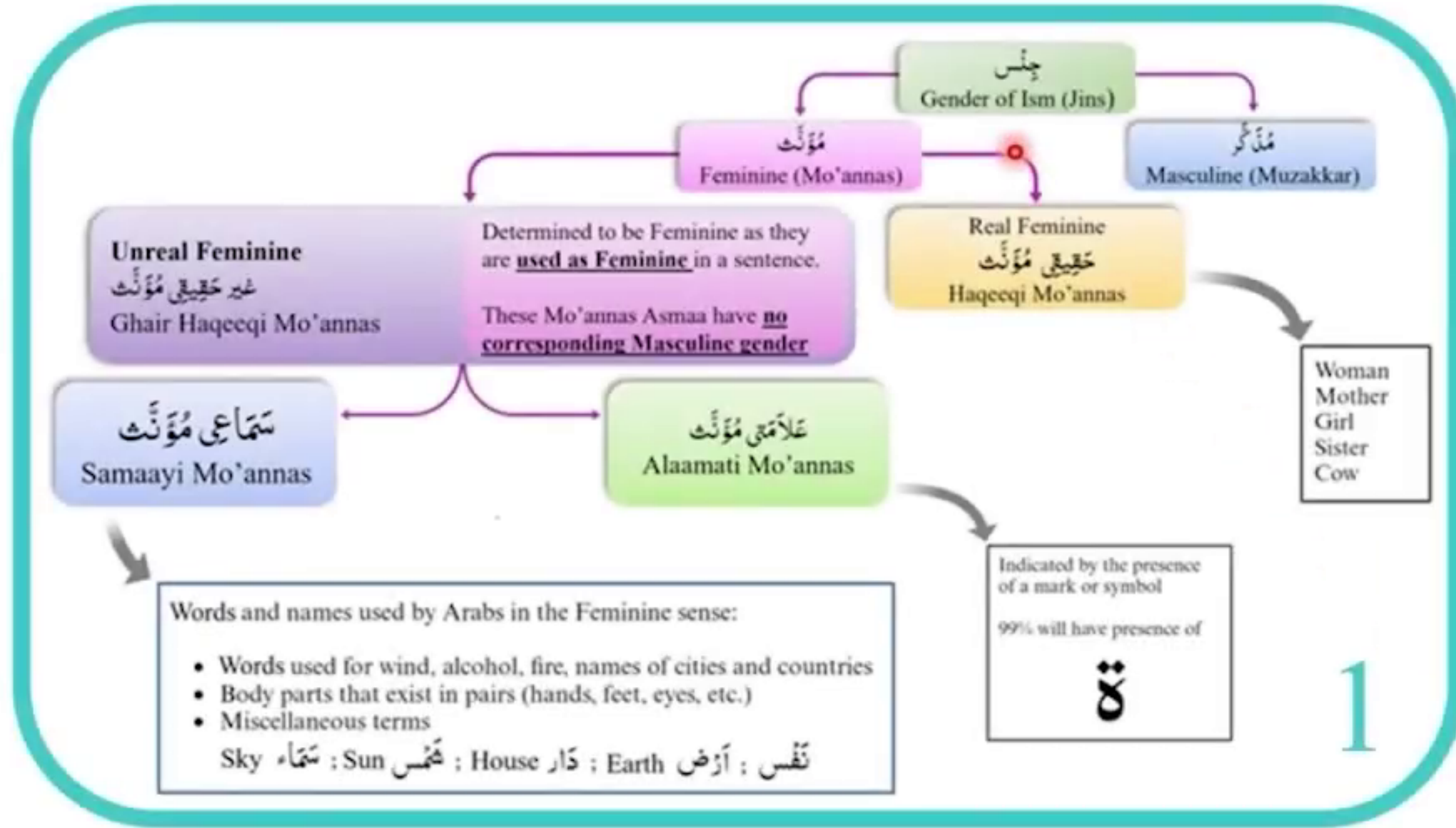
Sifaat (Adjectives)

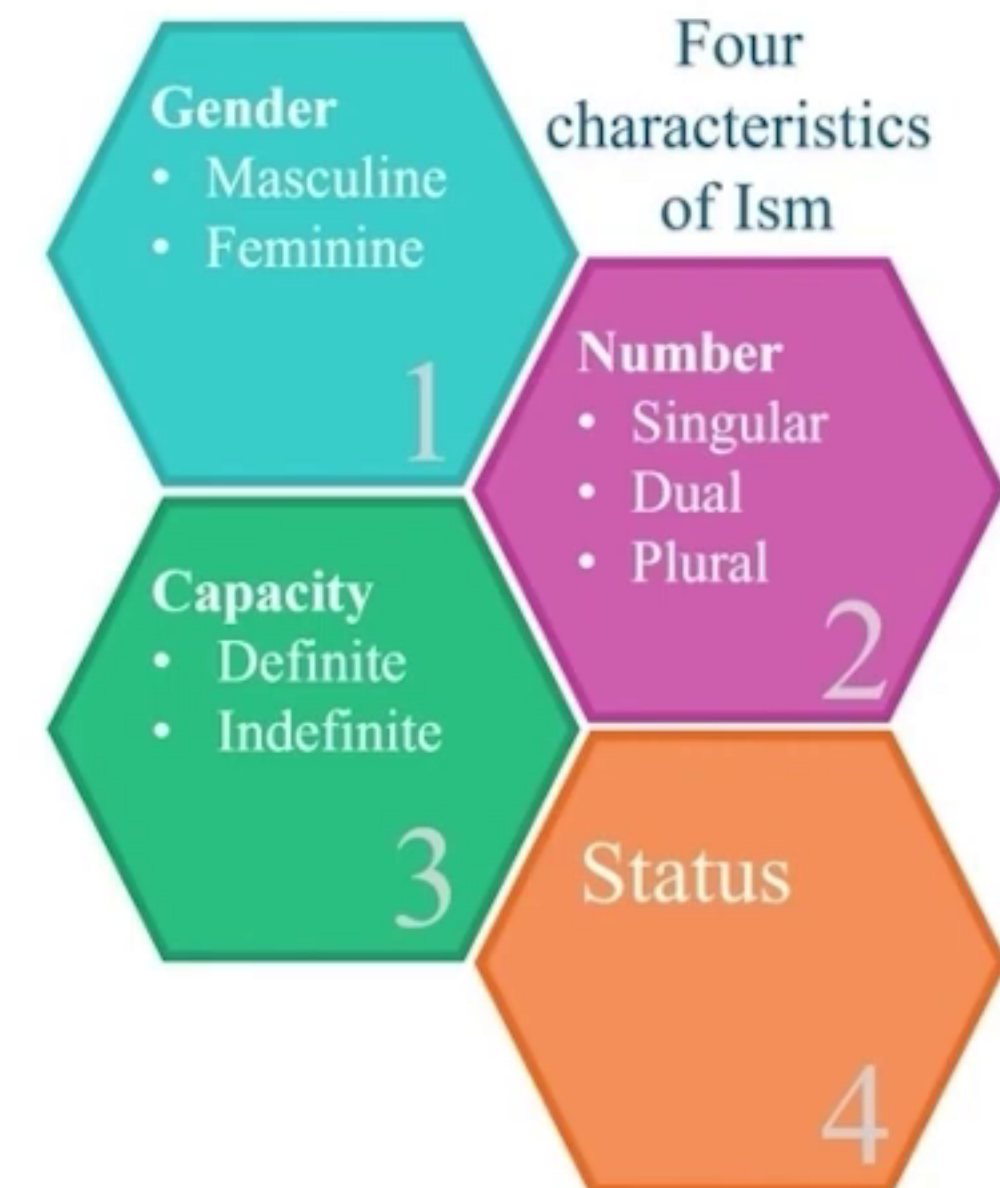
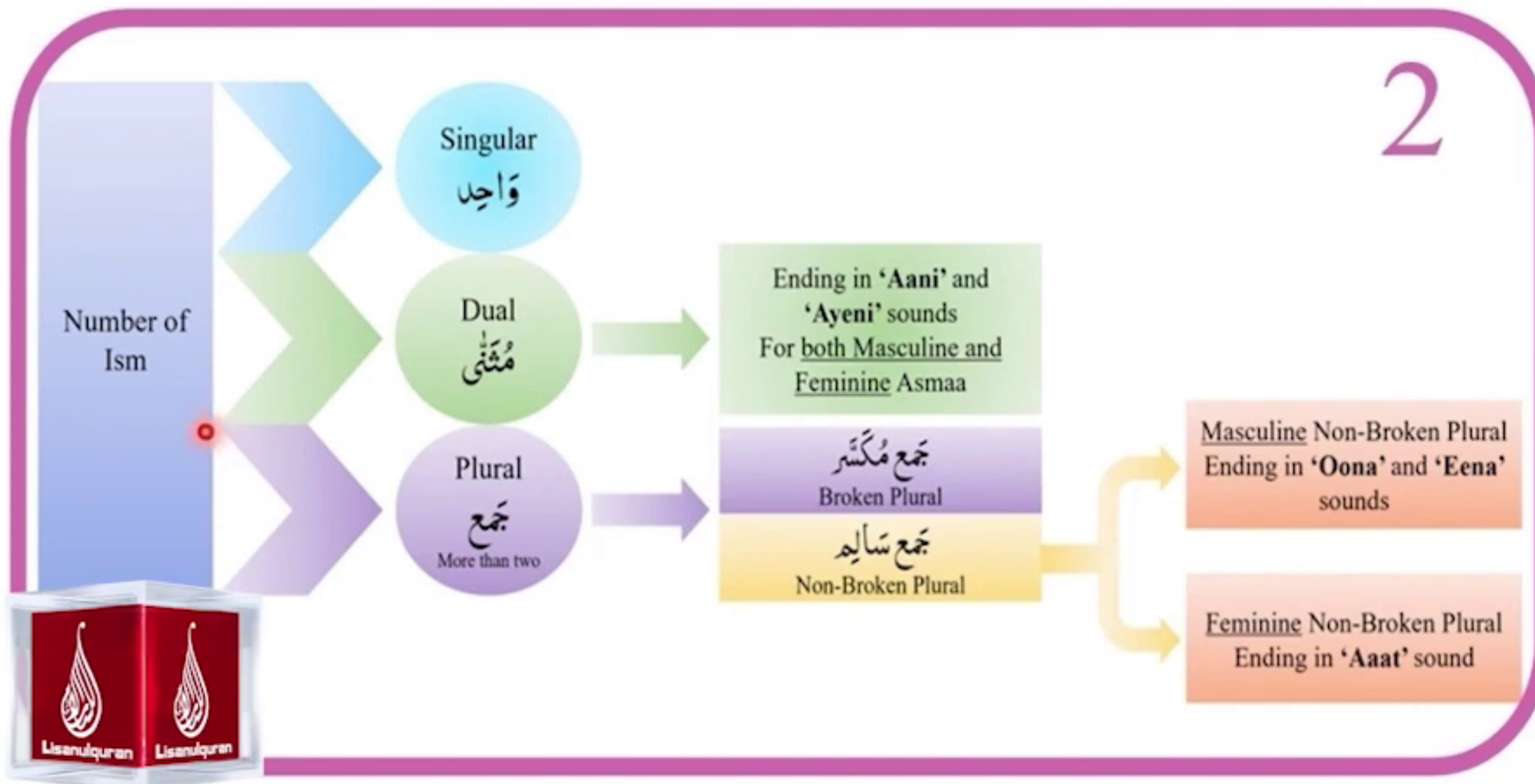
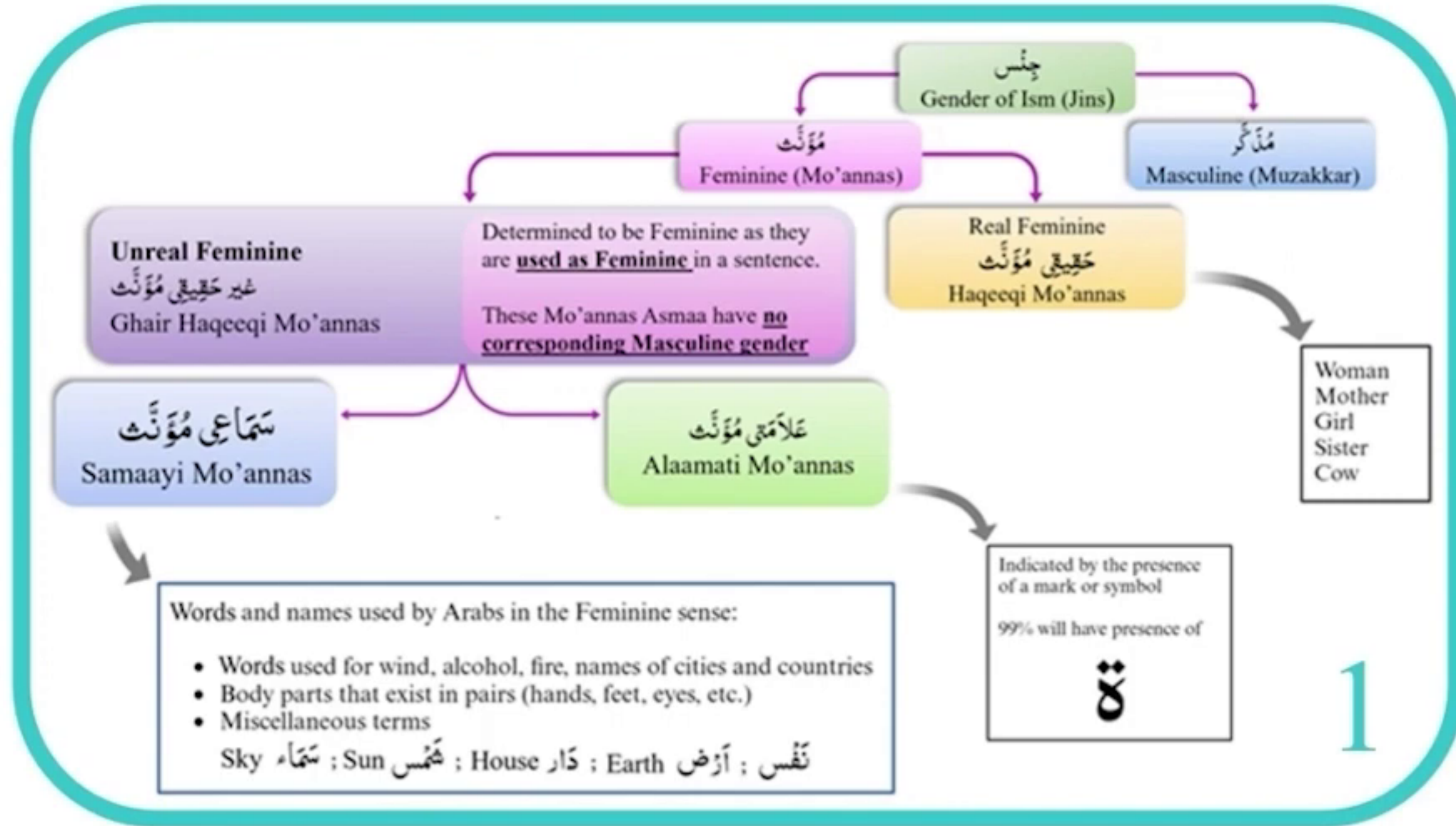
- Simple adjectives
- Names of colors
- Comparative/ Superlative degrees of Adjectives
- Miscellaneous

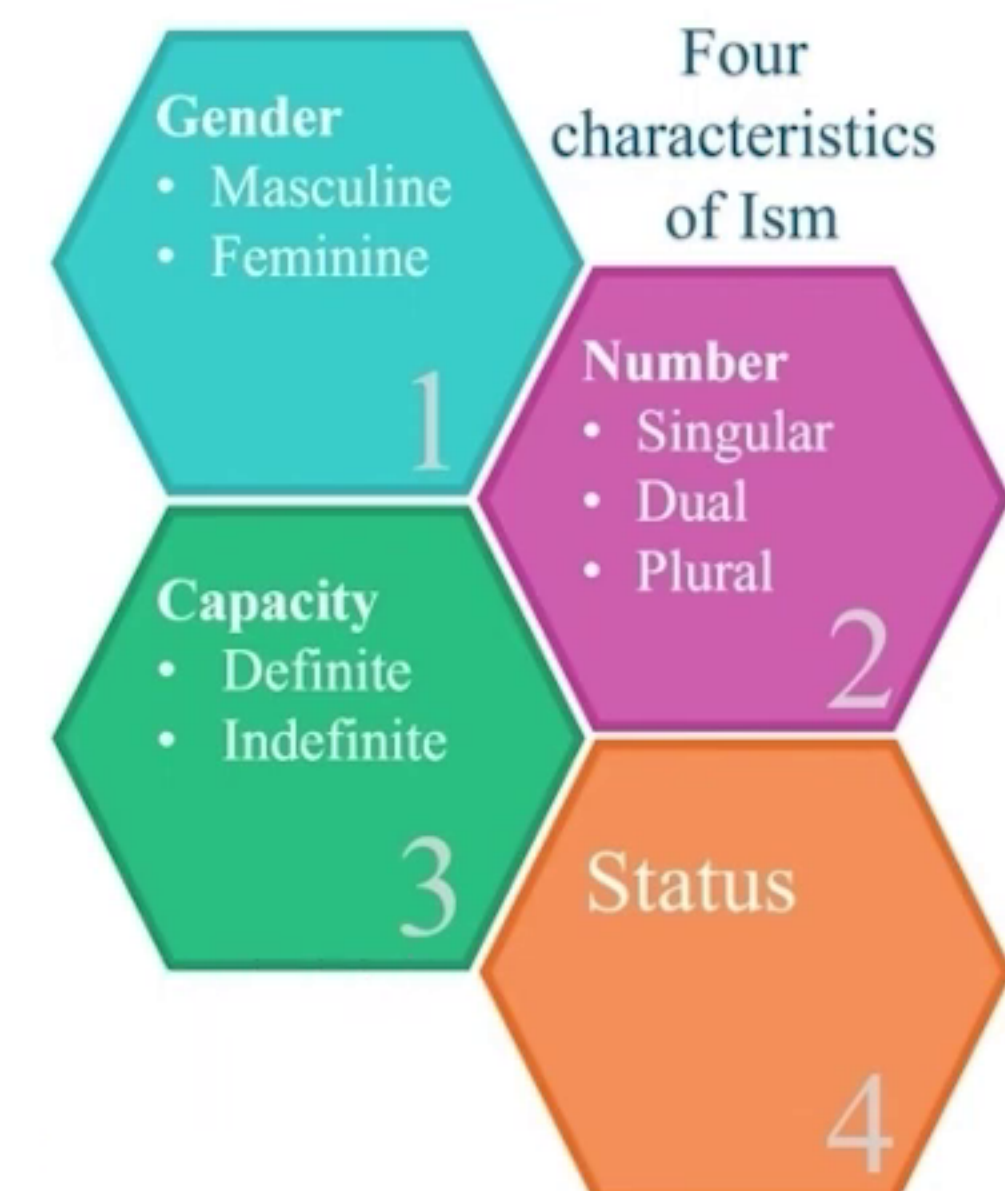
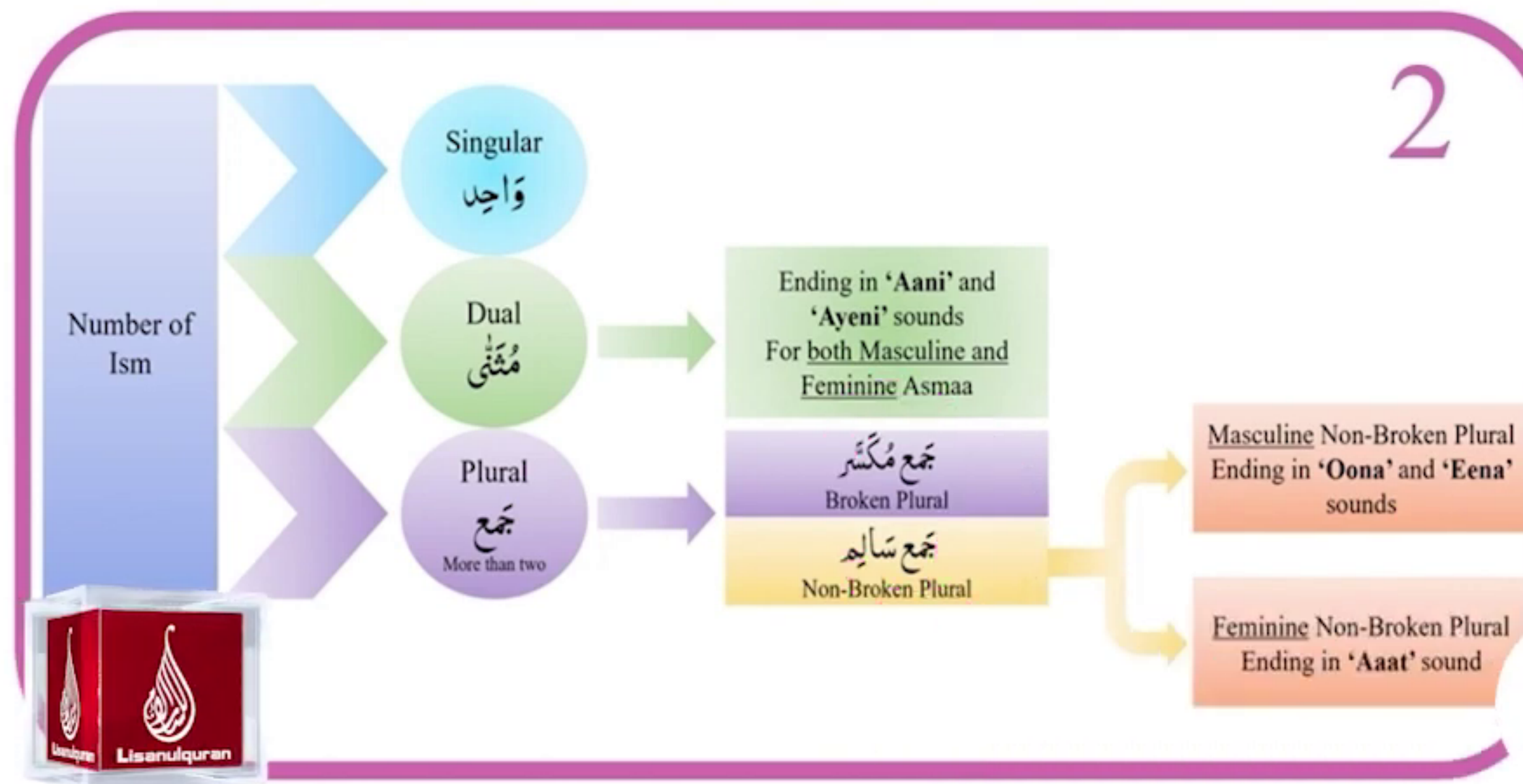
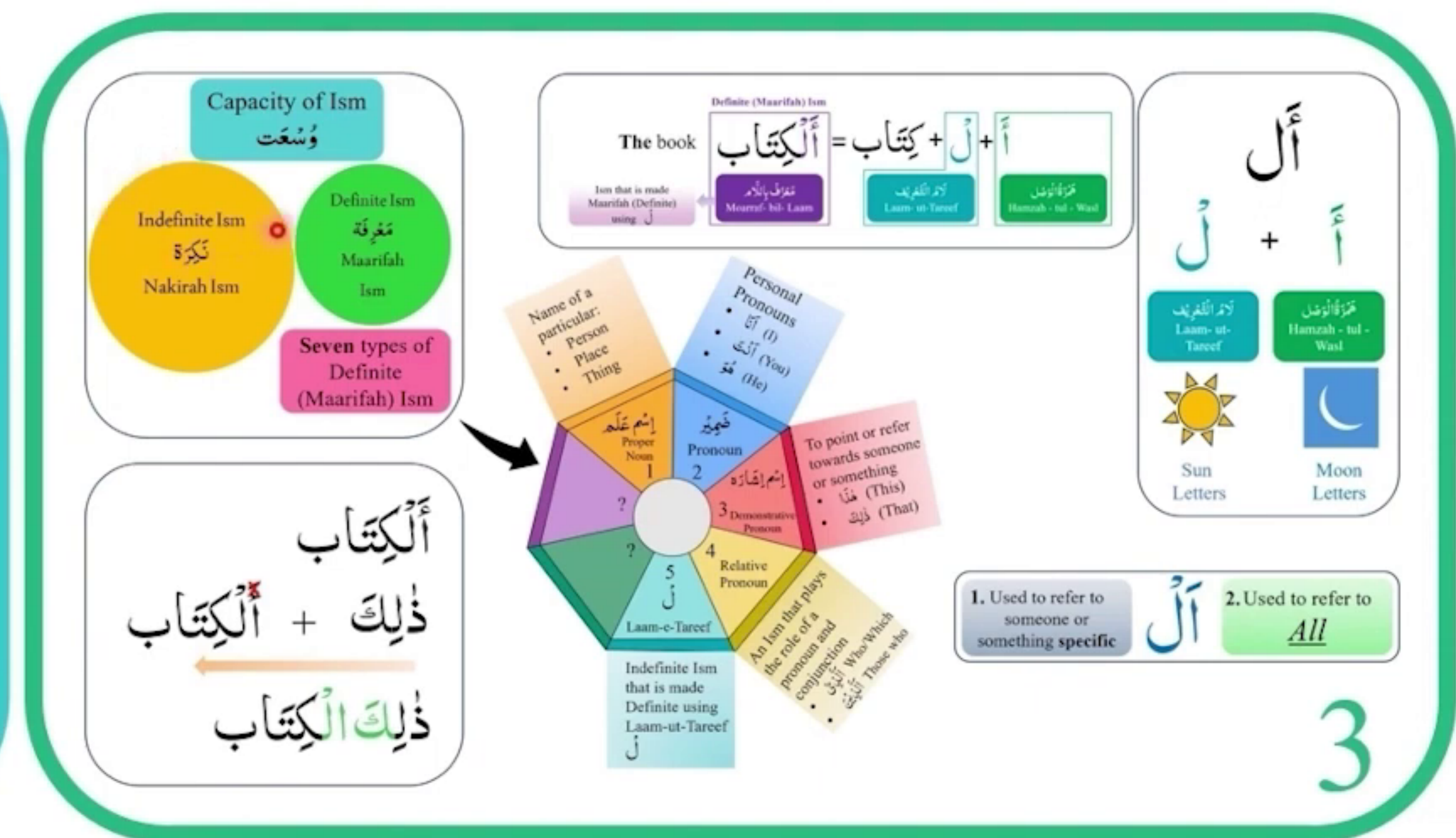
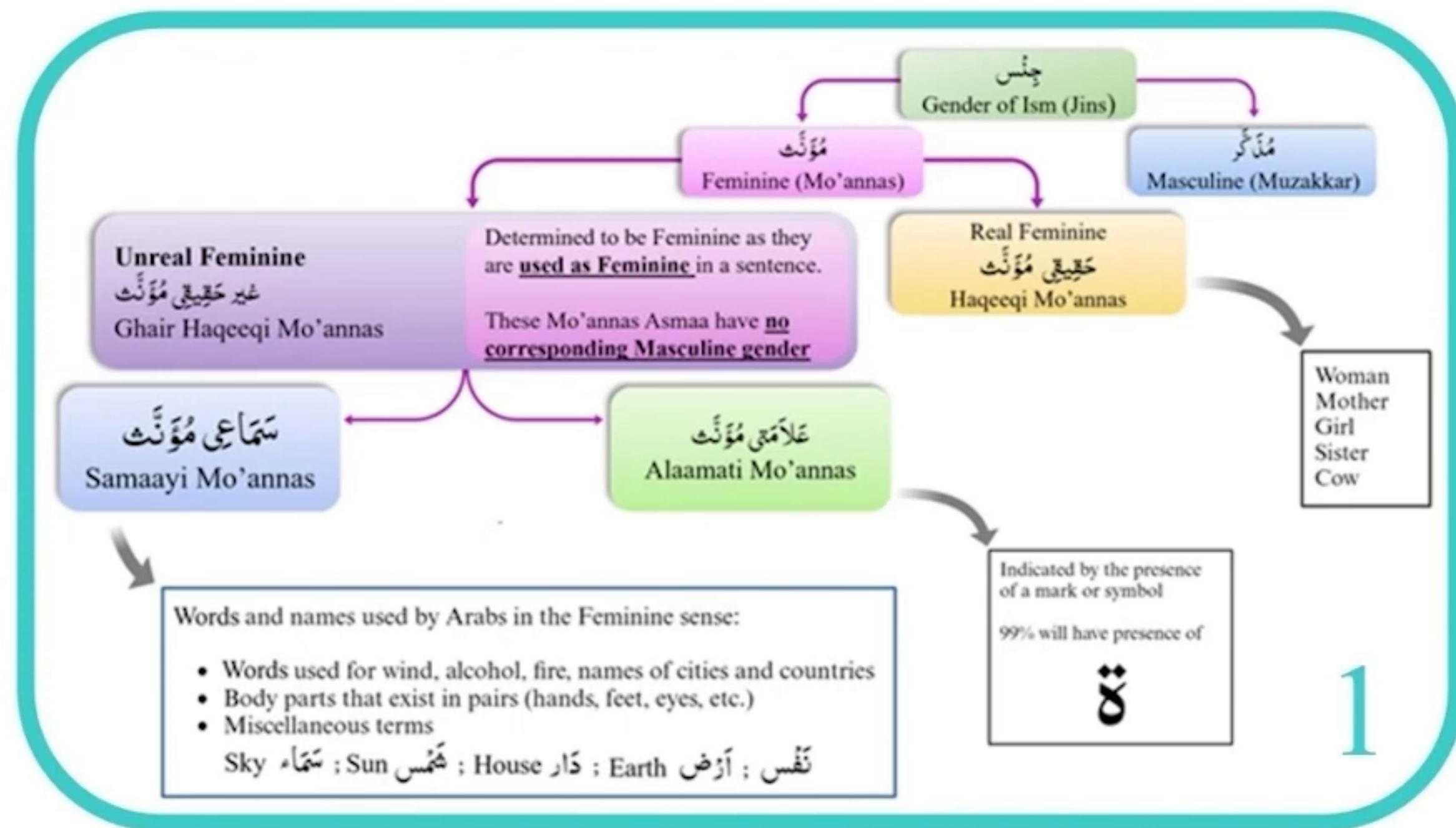












Status of Ism

إِعْرَاب (E'raab of Ism)

Important concepts about Status of Ism or E'raab

- E'raab (إِعْرَاب) literally means *making Arabic*
- Status of Ism (or E'raab) is a unique concept to Arabic grammar
- Conceptualize it as the 'finishing touch' to an Ism so it can properly play its role in a sentence
- Harakaat [َ ِ ُ] are **NOT** E'raab
In other words, the mere presence of a Harakat at the end of an Ism does **Not** reliably indicate the Status of that Ism.
 Using Harakaat to identify the Status of an Ism can be misleading

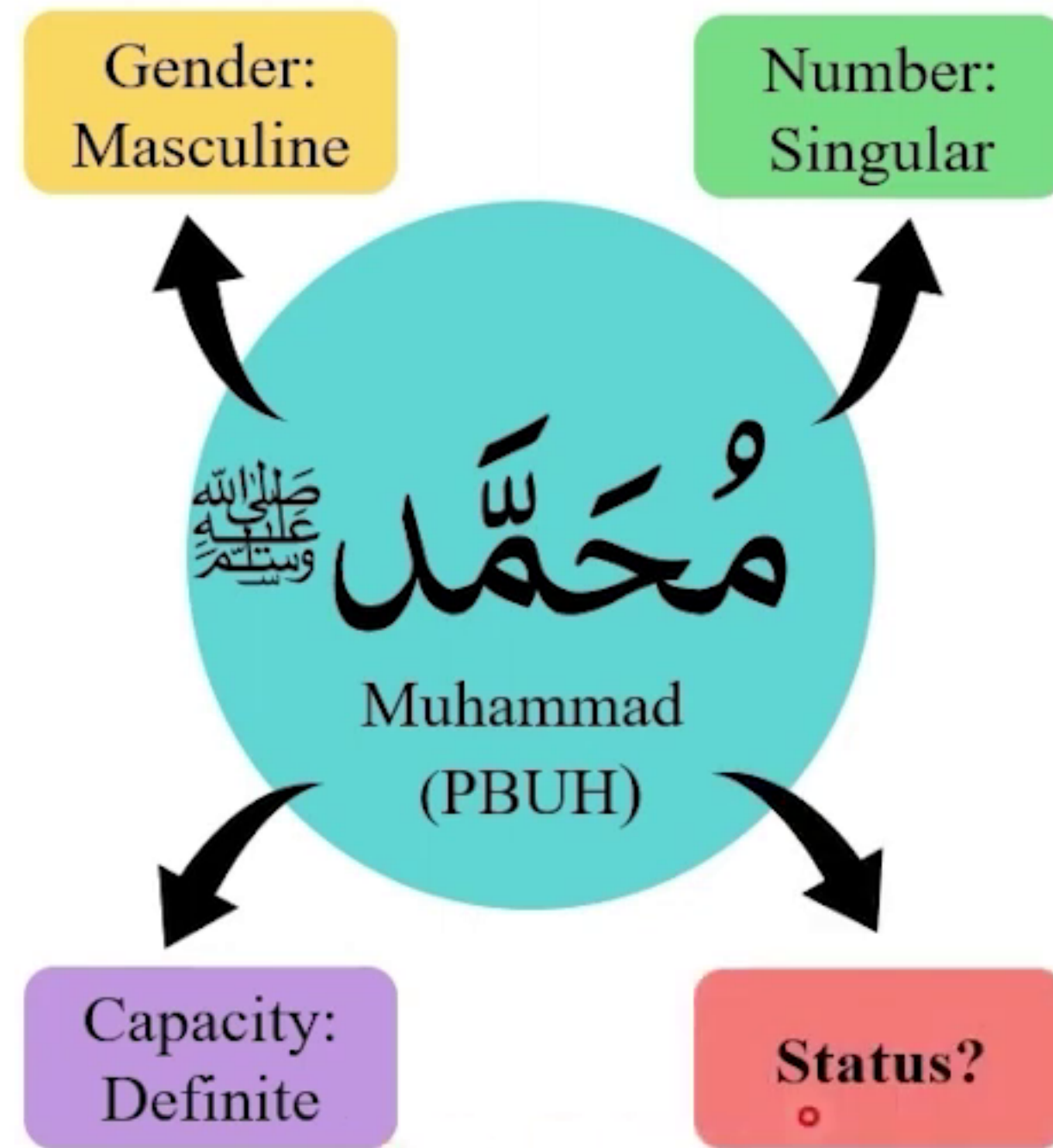
Example

Status of Ism إِعْرَاب (E'raab of Ism)



+923336612806

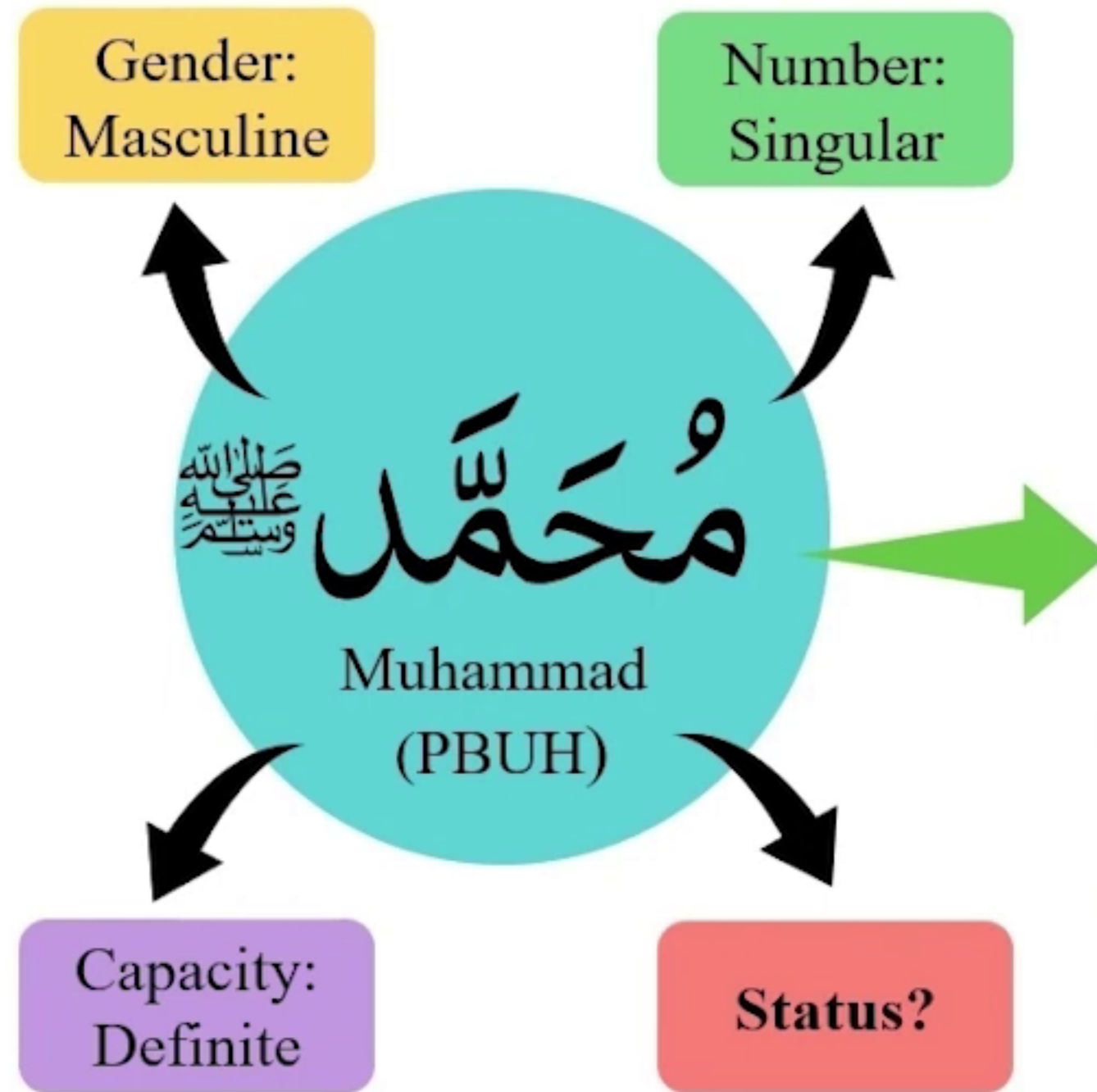
Example



Status of Ism إِعْرَاب (E'raab of Ism)



Example



In this form, the name
“Muhammad مُحَمَّدٌ” has
NO Grammatical Status.

In other words, in this form,
the name “Muhammad
مُحَمَّدٌ” has NO E’raab.

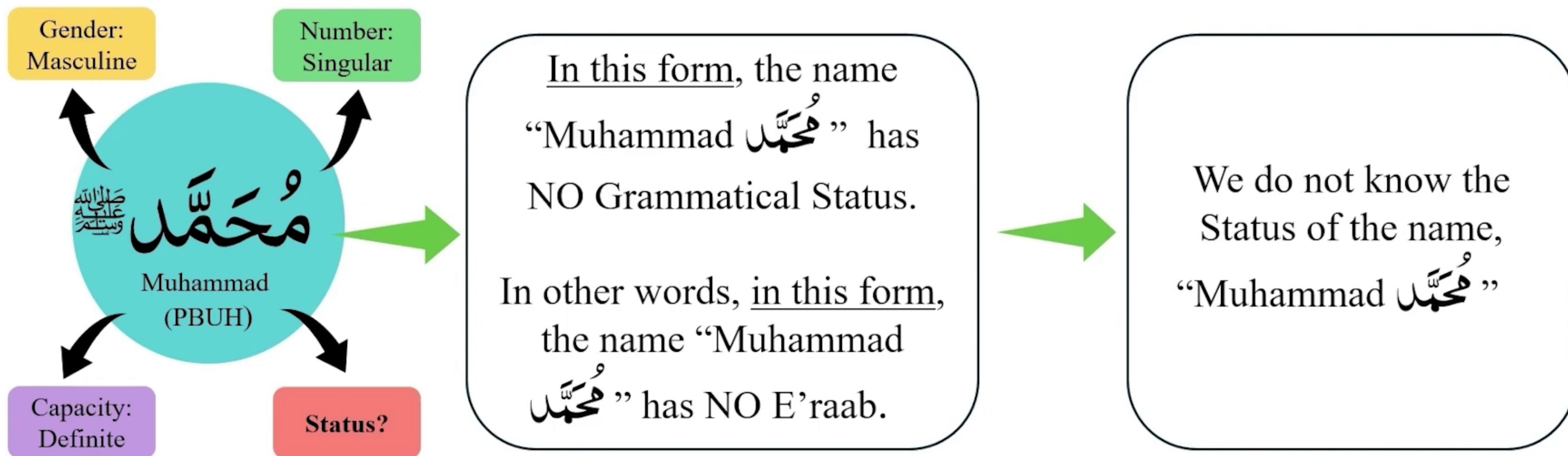
Status of Ism إِعْرَاب (E’raab of Ism)

We do not know the
Status of the name,
“Muhammad مُحَمَّدٌ”



Example

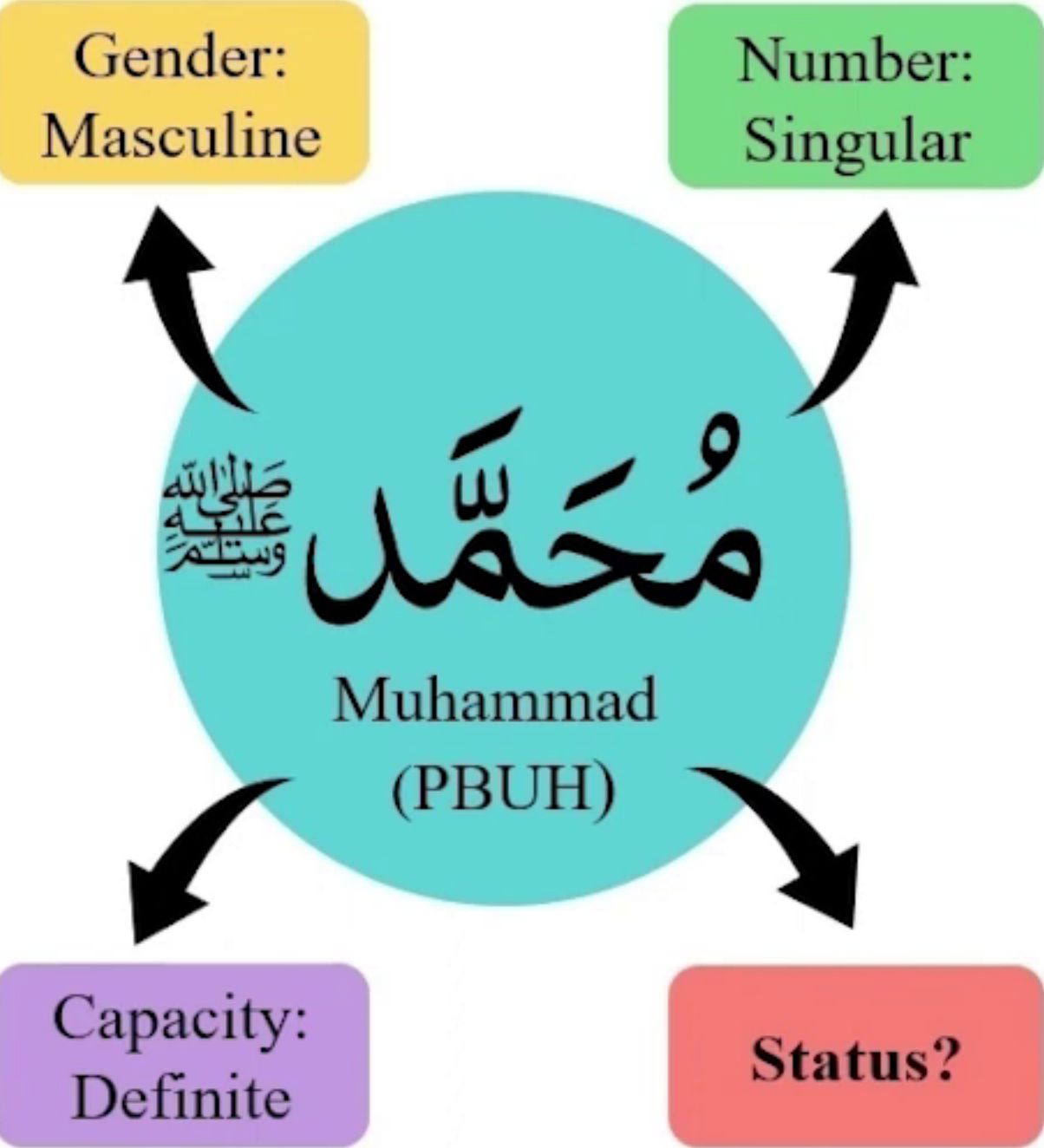
Status of Ism إِعْرَاب (E'raab of Ism)



Whenever the Ism “Muhammad مُحَمَّدٌ” will be used in the Arabic text, it will have a Status, and we will, therefore, know it's E'raab



Example

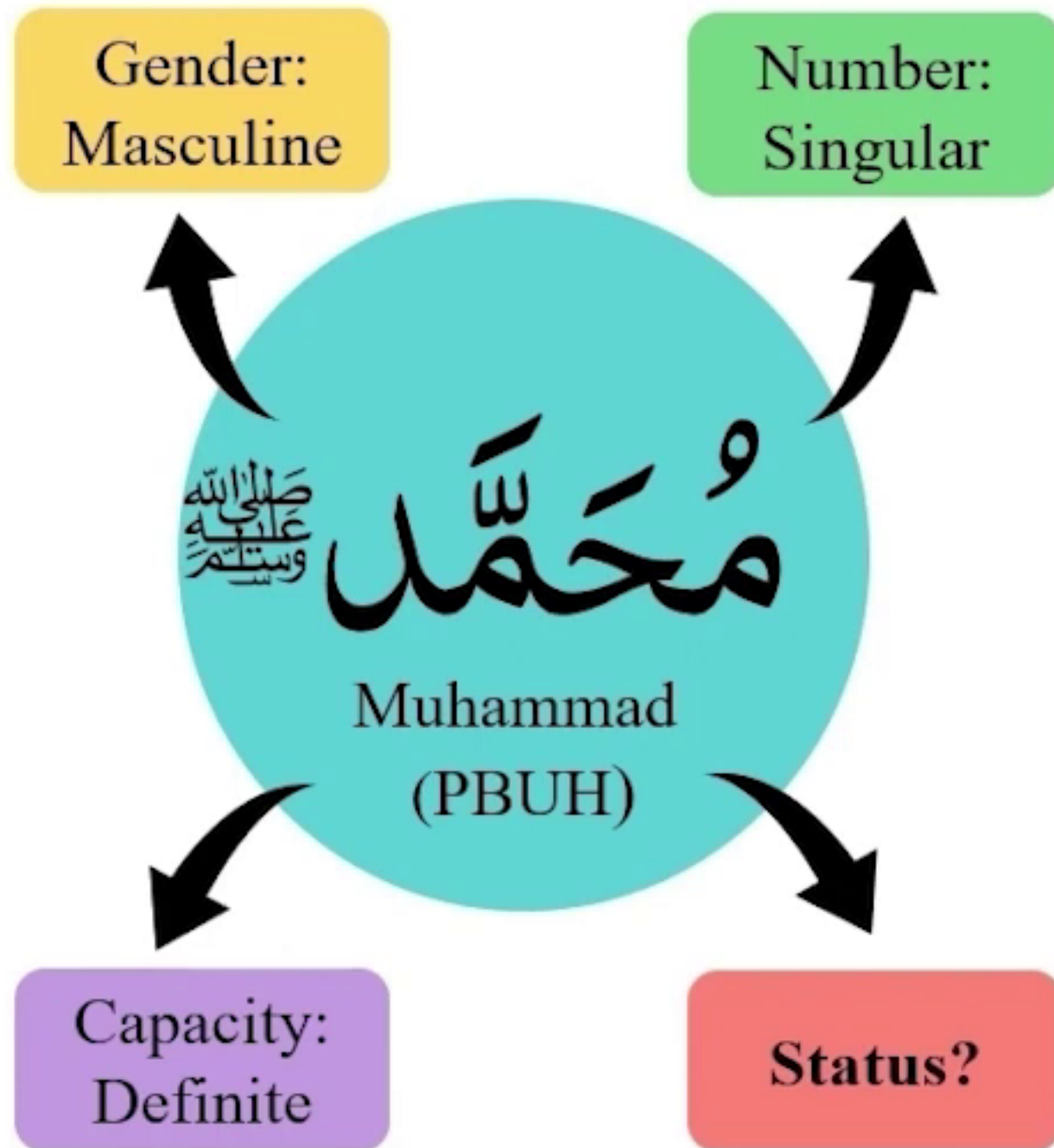


Status of Ism

إِعْرَاب (E'raab of Ism)

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ There is none worthy of worship except Allah (and) Muhammad (PBUH) is the messenger of Allah

Example



Status of Ism

إِعْرَاب (E'raab of Ism)

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ

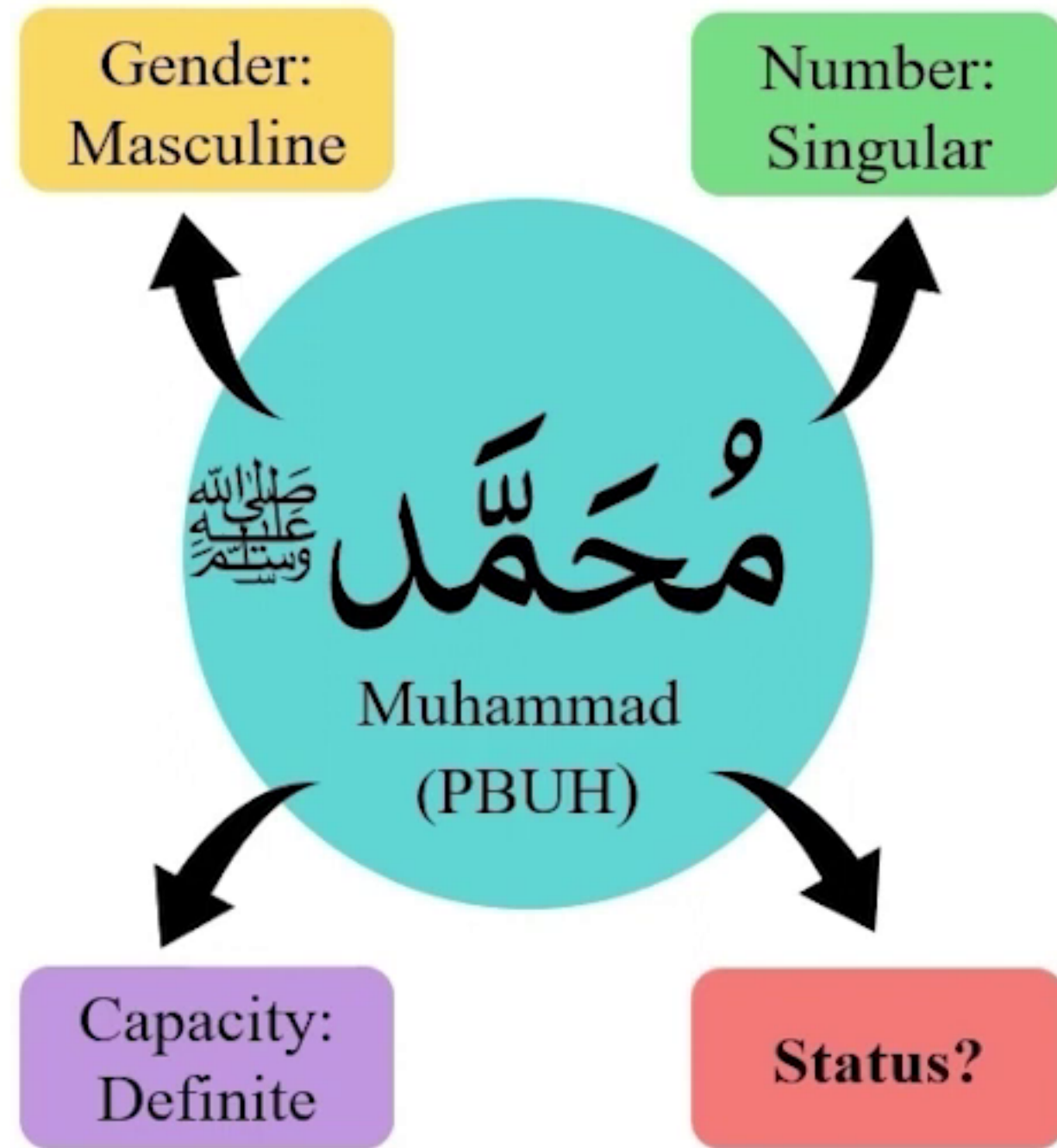
There is none worthy of worship except Allah (and) **Muhammad (PBUH)** is the messenger of Allah

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ
وَرَسُولُهُ

I bear witness that there is no god besides Allah and
I bear witness that **Muhammad (PBUH)** is his servant and messenger



Example



Status of Ism

إِعْرَاب (E'raab of Ism)

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ

There is none worthy of worship except Allah (and) **Muhammad (PBUH)** is the messenger of Allah

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ
وَرَسُولُهُ

I bear witness that there is no god besides Allah and
I bear witness that **Muhammad (PBUH)** is his servant and messenger

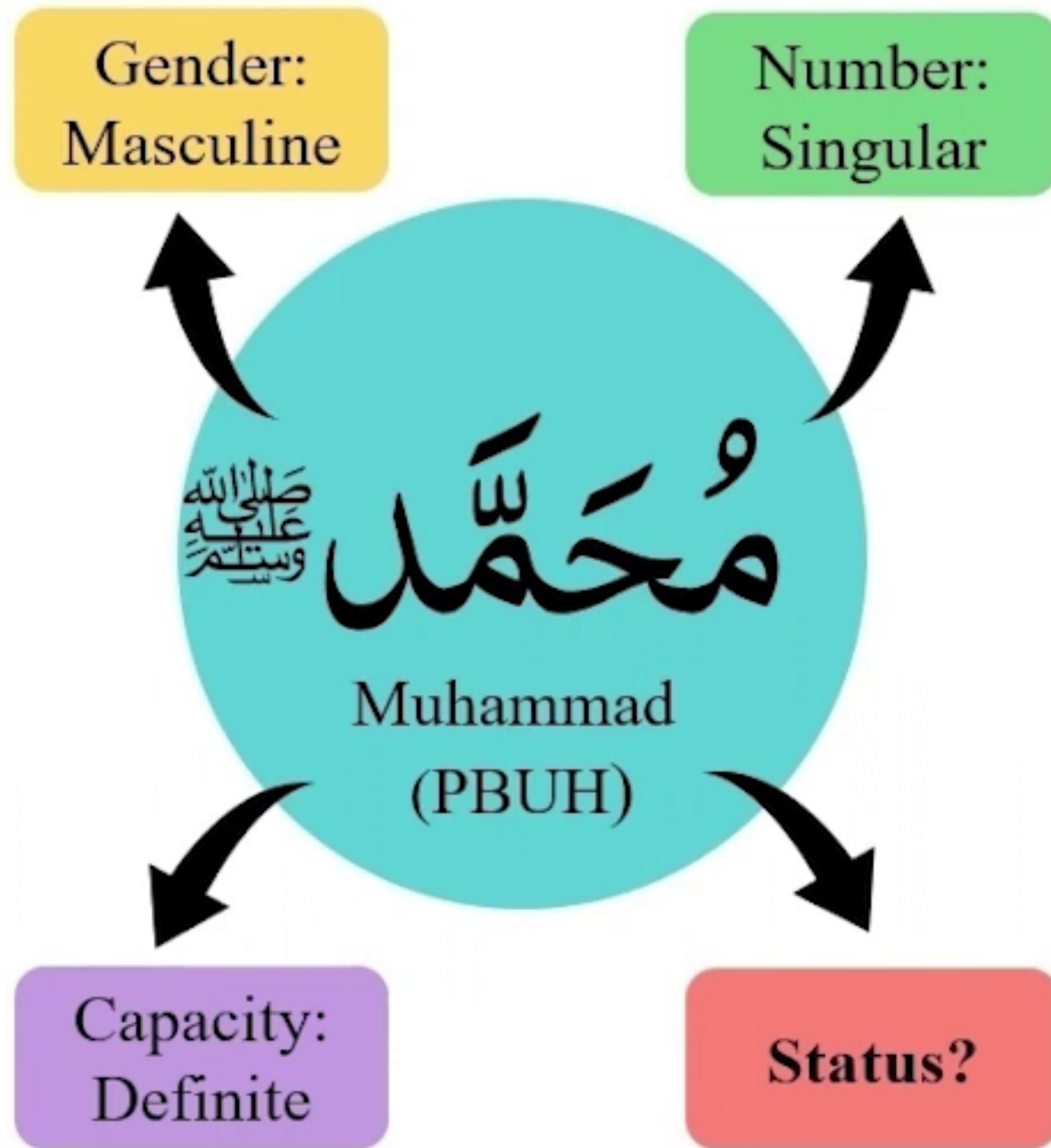
اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Oh Allah, bestow Your favor on **Muhammad (PBUH)**



Example

Status of Ism إِعْرَاب (E'raab of Ism)



مُحَمَّدٌ	لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ There is none worthy of worship except Allah (and) Muhammad (PBUH) is the messenger of Allah
مُحَمَّدًا	أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ I bear witness that there is no god besides Allah and I bear witness that Muhammad (PBUH) is his servant and messenger
مُحَمَّدٍ	اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ Oh Allah, bestow Your favor on Muhammad (PBUH)

All three forms of the name مُحَمَّد used for the same person: Muhammad (PBUH)



+923336612806

Concept summary of Status of Ism

محمد
ﷺ



Concept summary of Status of Ism



Form without
Grammatical Status
or E'raab



Concept summary of Status of Ism



Form without
Grammatical Status
or E'raab



Forms **with**
Grammatical
Status or E'raab

Concept summary of Status of Ism



Form without
Grammatical Status
or E'raab



Forms **with**
Grammatical
Status or E'raab

- These represent the **three forms** of the name Muhammad (PBUH).
- All **three forms** represent the same name or meaning.
- Each form has all four characteristics of Ism in it.
- Each form represents a different Status of Ism.
- The addition of ُ at the end of an Ism is **NOT the only way** the Status of an Ism (or it's E'raab) can be identified. Relying on Harakaat (or symbols) to identify the Status (or E'raab) of an Ism can be misleading.



Recap: The Ism Muhammad

مُحَمَّدٌ



Recap: The Ism Muhammad

مُحَمَّدٌ

This form of Muhammad has no Grammatical Status, or no E'raab



Recap: The Ism Muhammad

مُحَمَّدٌ

This form of Muhammad has no Grammatical Status, or no E'raab

In the Arabic text, the Ism Muhammad will always have a Grammatical Status. Or, it will have E'raab, or its 'Finishing touch'



Recap: The Ism Muhammad

مُحَمَّدٌ

This form of Muhammad has no Grammatical Status, or no E'raab

In the Arabic text, the Ism Muhammad will always have a Grammatical Status. Or, it will have E'raab, or its 'Finishing touch'

Once given its Grammatical Status (or assigned it's E'raab), or once the finishing touch is applied, Ism Muhammad will have **THREE forms** in the Arabic text:



Recap: The Ism Muhammad

مُحَمَّدٌ

This form of Muhammad has no Grammatical Status, or no E'raab

In the Arabic text, the Ism Muhammad will always have a Grammatical Status. Or, it will have E'raab, or its 'Finishing touch'

Once given its Grammatical Status (or assigned it's E'raab), or once the finishing touch is applied, Ism Muhammad will have **THREE forms** in the Arabic text:

مُحَمَّدٍ

مُحَمَّدًا

مُحَمَّدُ



Recap: The Ism Muhammad

مُحَمَّدٌ

This form of Muhammad has no Grammatical Status, or no E'raab

In the Arabic text, the Ism Muhammad will always have a Grammatical Status. Or, it will have E'raab, or its 'Finishing touch'

Once given its Grammatical Status (or assigned it's E'raab), or once the finishing touch is applied, Ism Muhammad will have **THREE forms** in the Arabic text:

مُحَمَّدٍ

مُحَمَّدًا

مُحَمَّدُ

- All three forms of the Ism Muhammad refer to the same name, or the same person.
- The three forms of an Ism are unique to Arabic (this concept is not seen in Urdu or English).



Common mistakes with E'raab of Ism (or the Status) of Ism

To show the Status (or E'raab) of **any** Ism, we need to add Harakaat ٓ ٓ ٓ ٓ at the end of the Ism.



Lecture 08



Common mistakes with E'raab of Ism (or the Status) of Ism

To show the Status (or E'raab) of **any** Ism, we need to add Harakaat ٓ ٓ ٓ ٓ at the end of the Ism.



We **only** need to look for Harakaat ٓ ٓ ٓ ٓ at the end of an Ism in order to identify the Status of the Ism.





Common mistakes with E'raab of Ism (or the Status) of Ism

To show the Status (or E'raab) of **any** Ism, we need to add Harakaat َ ُ ُ at the end of the Ism.



We **only** need to look for Harakaat َ ُ ُ at the end of an Ism in order to identify the Status of the Ism.



Whenever we hear about the Status of an Ism in Arabic Grammar, we should **not** immediately think of َ ُ ُ





Common mistakes with E'raab of Ism (or the Status) of Ism

To show the Status (or E'raab) of **any** Ism, we need to add Harakaat َ ُ ُ at the end of the Ism.



We **only** need to look for Harakaat َ ُ ُ at the end of an Ism in order to identify the Status of the Ism.



Whenever we hear about the Status of an Ism in Arabic Grammar, we should **not** immediately think of َ ُ ُ



Whenever we hear about the Status of an Ism in Arabic Grammar, we **should** think of the **three forms** of the Ism





Common mistakes with E'raab of Ism (or the Status) of Ism

To show the Status (or E'raab) of **any** Ism, we need to add Harakaat ٲٲٲ ٲٲٲ at the end of the Ism.



We **only** need to look for Harakaat ٲٲٲ ٲٲٲ at the end of an Ism in order to identify the Status of the Ism.



Whenever we hear about the Status of an Ism in Arabic Grammar, we should **not** immediately think of ٲٲٲ ٲٲٲ



Whenever we hear about the Status of an Ism in Arabic Grammar, we **should** think of the **three forms** of the Ism

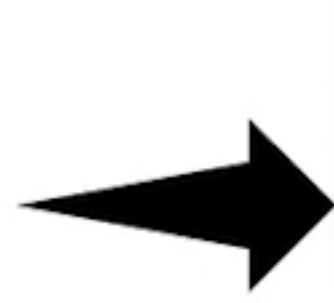


The name Muhammad مُحَمَّد No Grammatical Status in this form



The name Muhammad مُحَمَّد No Grammatical Status in this form

From the standpoint of Status of Ism (Or E'raab), the Ism Muhammad will have **Three forms**:



3 مُحَمَّدٍ

2 مُحَمَّدًا

1 مُحَمَّدٌ

The name Muhammad

مُحَمَّدٌ

No Grammatical Status in this form

From the standpoint of Status of Ism (Or E'raab), the Ism Muhammad will have **Three forms**:



3
مُحَمَّدٍ

2
مُحَمَّدًا

1
مُحَمَّدٌ

In Arabic Grammar, the three forms of Ism are called



جَرٌّ
Jarr

نَصْبٌ
Nasb
(or 'Nasab')

رَفْعٌ
Raf
(or 'Rafa')



The name Muhammad مُحَمَّد No Grammatical Status in this form

From the standpoint of Status of Ism (Or E'raab), the Ism Muhammad will have **Three forms**:

In Arabic Grammar, the three forms of Ism are called

3 مُحَمَّدٍ

2 مُحَمَّدًا

1 مُحَمَّدٌ

جَرَّ
Jarr

نَصَب
Nasb
(or 'Nasab')

رَفَع
Raf
(or 'Rafa')

An Ism in its third form or Jarr Status is called **Majrur**
مَجْرُور

An Ism in its second form or Nasb Status is called **Mansub**
مَنْصُوب

An Ism in its first form or Rafa Status is called **Marfu'**
مَرْفُوع



Whenever the Status of Ism (or E'raab) is being discussed, first think of the three forms of Ism

3rd

Form

Also called

جَرَّ

Jarr

An Ism in its third form or Jarr Status is called **Majrur**

مَجْرُور

2nd

Form

Also called

نَصَب

Nasb

(or 'Nasab')

An Ism in its second form or Nasb Status is called **Mansub**

مَنْصُوب

1st

Form

Also called

رَفْع

Raf

(or 'Rafa')

An Ism in its first form or Rafa Status is called **Marfu'**

مَرْفُوع



Status of Ism

إِعْرَاب (E'raab of Ism)

Ism in first form
Rafa' Status
Ism مُحَمَّدٌ is مَرْفُوع

مُحَمَّدٌ ﷺ	لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ There is none worthy of worship except Allah (and) Muhammad (PBUH) is the messenger of Allah
مُحَمَّدًا ﷺ	أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ I bear witness that there is no god besides Allah and I bear witness that Muhammad (PBUH) is his servant and messenger
مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ	اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ Oh Allah, bestow Your favor on Muhammad (PBUH)

Status of Ism

إِعْرَاب (E'raab of Ism)

Ism in first form Rafa' Status Ism مُحَمَّدٌ is مَرْفُوع	مُحَمَّدٌ ﷺ	لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ There is none worthy of worship except Allah (and) Muhammad (PBUH) is the messenger of Allah
Ism in second form, Nasb Status Ism مُحَمَّدًا is مَنصُوب	مُحَمَّدًا ﷺ	أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ I bear witness that there is no god besides Allah and I bear witness that Muhammad (PBUH) is his servant and messenger
	مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ	اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ Oh Allah, bestow Your favor on Muhammad (PBUH)



Status of Ism

إِعْرَاب (E'raab of Ism)

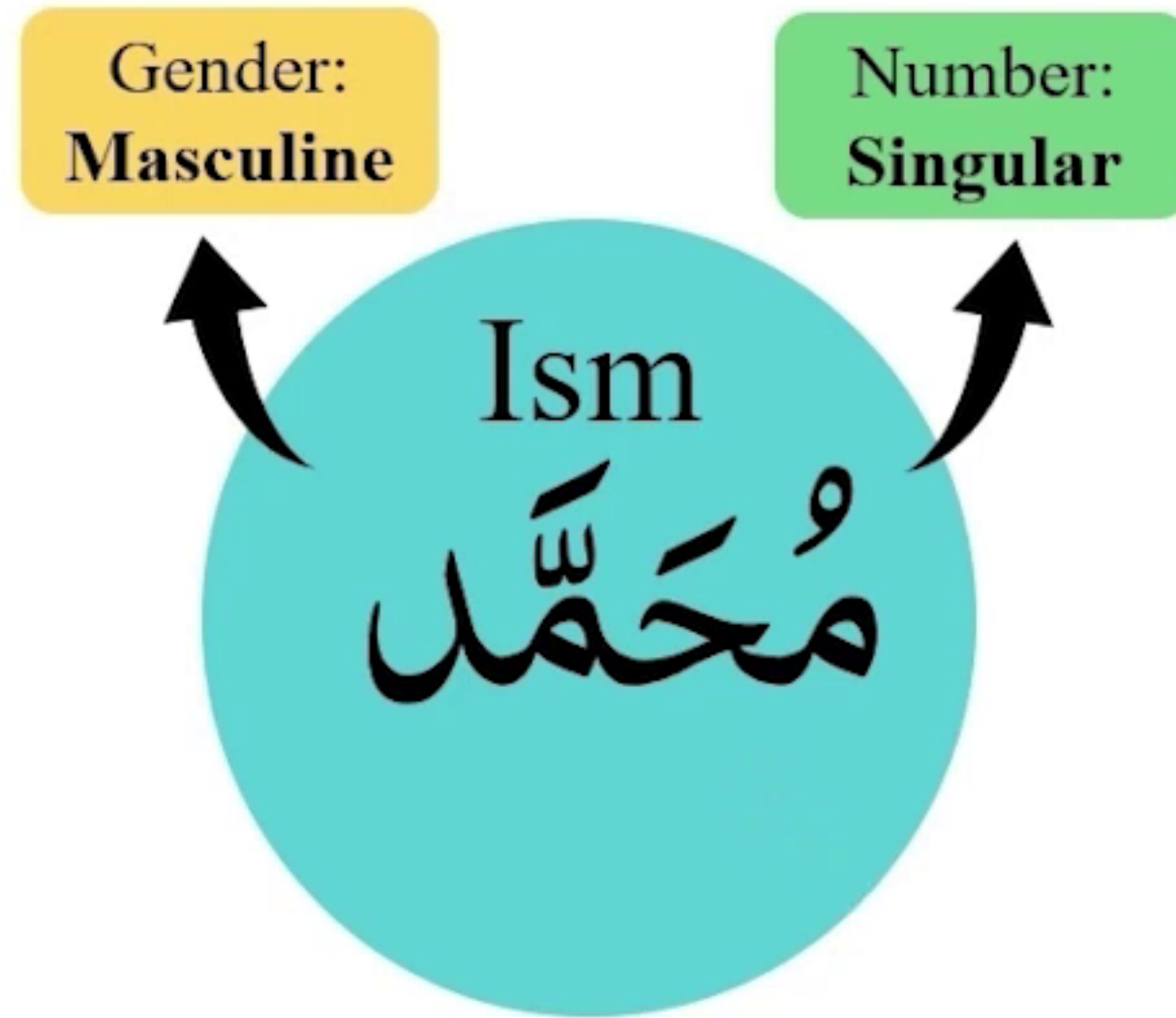
Ism in first form Rafa' Status Ism مُحَمَّدٌ is مَرْفُوع	مُحَمَّدٌ ﷺ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ There is none worthy of worship except Allah (and) Muhammad (PBUH) is the messenger of Allah
Ism in second form, Nasb Status Ism مُحَمَّدًا is مَنصُوب	مُحَمَّدًا ﷺ أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ I bear witness that there is no god besides Allah and I bear witness that Muhammad (PBUH) is his servant and messenger
Ism in third form Jarr Status Ism مُحَمَّدٍ is مَجْرُور	مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ Oh Allah, bestow Your favor on Muhammad (PBUH)



Ism Muhammad



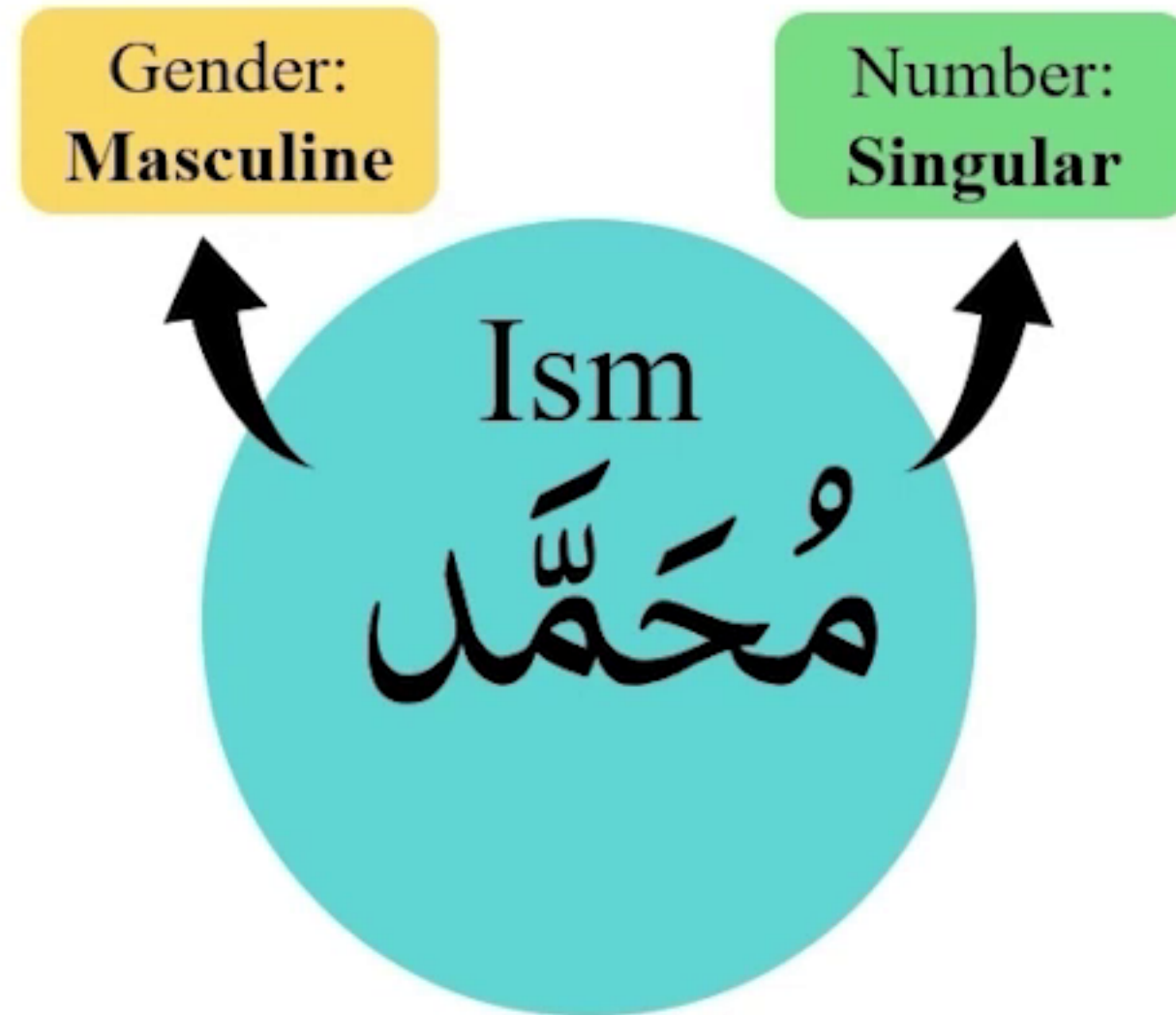
Ism Muhammad



For an Ism that is **Singular** and **Masculine** ,
the three forms of its Status will be on the same pattern as:

		Status
Rafa'	1	مُحَمَّدٌ
Nasb	2	مُحَمَّدًا
Jarr	3	مُحَمَّدٍ

Ism Muhammad



For an Ism that is **Singular** and **Masculine** ,
the three forms of its Status will be on the same pattern as:

Status			
	First form (Rafa')	Second form (Nasb)	Third form (Jarr)
زَيْدٌ Zaid	زَيْدٌ	زَيْدًا	زَيْدٍ

Singular

Masculine

	Status
Rafa'	1 مُحَمَّدٌ
Nasb	2 مُحَمَّدًا
Jarr	3 مُحَمَّدٍ



Important rule for writing Nasb (second form of Ism)

زَيْدٌ → زَيْدًا

Important rule for writing Nasb (second form of Ism)

زَيْدٌ → زَيْدًا = ا + زَيْدٌ



Revision

The Status of Ism (or the E'raab of Ism) represents changes that occur at the end of the Ism

1



Revision

The Status of Ism (or the E'raab of Ism) represents changes that occur at the end of the Ism

1

When we think about the Status of an Ism, we should immediately think of the **three forms** of that Ism (rather than think of Harakaat at the end of the Ism)

2



Revision

The Status of Ism (or the E'raab of Ism) represents changes that occur at the end of the Ism

1

When we think about the Status of an Ism, we should immediately think of the **three forms** of that Ism (rather than think of Harakaat at the end of the Ism)

2

From the standpoint of Status:

The first form of Ism is called **Rafa'**
The second form is called **Nasb** •
The third form is called **Jarr**

3



Revision

The Status of Ism (or the E'raab of Ism) represents changes that occur at the end of the Ism

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When we think about the Status of an Ism, we should immediately think of the **three forms** of that Ism (rather than think of Harakaat at the end of the Ism)

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From the standpoint of Status:

The first form of Ism is called **Rafa'**
The second form is called **Nasb**
The third form is called **Jarr**

3

An Ism is called:

Marfu' in the first form

Mansub in the second form

Majrur in the third form •

4



Lisan ul Quran Course

Revision

The Status of Ism (or the E'raab of Ism) represents changes that occur at the end of the Ism

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The third form is called **Jarr**

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An Ism is called:

Marfu' in the first form
Mansub in the second form
Majrur in the third form

4

An Ism will have the **same meaning**, despite being written and read different in its three forms

5



Lecture 08

Revision

The Status of Ism (or the E'raab of Ism) represents changes that occur at the end of the Ism

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Majrur in the third form

4

An Ism will have the **same meaning**, despite being written and read different in its three forms

5

For an Ism that is **Singular and Masculine**, the three forms of its Status will be indicated by ٠٠٠ on the last alphabet of the Ism

6



Revision

The Status of Ism (or the E'raab of Ism) represents changes that occur at the end of the Ism

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When we think about the Status of an Ism, we should immediately think of the **three forms** of that Ism (rather than think of Harakaat at the end of the Ism)

2

From the standpoint of Status:

The first form of Ism is called **Rafa'**
The second form is called **Nasb**
The third form is called **Jarr**

3

An Ism is called:

Marfu' in the first form
Mansub in the second form
Majrur in the third form

4

An Ism will have the **same meaning**, despite being written and read different in its three forms

5

For an Ism that is **Singular and Masculine**, the three forms of its Status will be indicated by ٠٠٠ on the last alphabet of the Ism

6

Whenever ٠ is added to an Ism, an Alif (ا) will be added at the end e.g.

زَيْدًا

7



Status (E'raab) of Singular-Feminine Asmaa

From the standpoint of Status, the three forms of a **Singular-Feminine** Ism will be written and read on the **same pattern** as that of a Singular-Masculine Ism



Status (E'raab) of Singular-Feminine Asmaa

From the standpoint of Status, the three forms of a **Singular-Feminine** Ism will be written and read on the **same pattern** as that of a Singular-Masculine Ism

We will need to add ٲٲٲ to the last alphabet of the Ism



Status (E'raab) of Singular-Feminine Asmaa

From the standpoint of Status, the three forms of a **Singular-Feminine** Ism will be written and read on the **same pattern** as that of a Singular-Masculine Ism

We will need to add ۞۞۞ to the last alphabet of the Ism

Status			
	First form Rafa'	Second form Nasb	Third form Jarr
دار House	دارُ	دارًا	دارِ

Singular

Feminine



Important rule for writing Nasb (Second form of Ism)

زَيْدٌ → زَيْدٌ + ا = زَيْدًا
بِنْتُ → بِنْتُ + ا = بِنْتًا



Important rule for writing Nasb (Second form of Ism)

زَيْدٌ → زَيْدًا = ا + زَيْدًا
بِنْتُ → بِنْتًا = ا + بِنْتًا

Two cases are exception to this rule

We do not need to add an alif (ا) to an Ism in Nasb Status:

1. If the Ism ends with a ة
2. If an Ism has Alif (ا) and Hamzah (ء) together at its end



Important rule for writing Nasb (Second form of Ism)

زَيْدٌ → زَيْدًا = ا + زَيْدًا
بِنْتُ → بِنْتًا = ا + بِنْتًا

Two cases are exception to this rule

We do not need to add an alif (ا) to an Ism in Nasb Status:

1. If the Ism ends with a ة
2. If an Ism has Alif (ا) and Hamzah (ء) together at its end

Third form (Jarr)	Second Form (Nasb)	First form (Rafa')		
إِمْرَأَةٌ	إِمْرَأَةً	إِمْرَأَةٌ	إِمْرَأَةٌ	Woman
جَزَاءٌ	جَزَاءً	جَزَاءٌ	جَزَاءٌ	Reward/ Compensation



Please note the three forms (Rafa', Nasb, Jarr) for the following **Singular** (وَاحِد) Asmaa

Third form (Jarr)	Second form (Nasb)	First form (Rafa')	Gender	
وَالِدٍ	وَالِدًا	وَالِدٌ	Masculine	Father وَالِد
وَالِدَةٍ	وَالِدَةً	وَالِدَةٌ	Feminine	Mother وَالِدَة
أَبٍ	أَبًا	أَبٌ	Masculine	Father أَب
أُمٍّ	أُمًّا	أُمٌّ	Feminine	Mother أُم
أَخٍ	أَخًا	أَخٌ	Masculine	Brother أَخ
أُخْتٍ	أُخْتًا	أُخْتٌ	Feminine	Sister أُخْت
مُسْلِمٍ	مُسْلِمًا	مُسْلِمٌ	Masculine	Muslim مُسْلِم
مُسْلِمَةٍ	مُسْلِمَةً	مُسْلِمَةٌ	Feminine	Muslim مُسْلِمَة
مُؤْمِنٍ	مُؤْمِنًا	مُؤْمِنٌ	Masculine	Believer مُؤْمِن
مُؤْمِنَةٍ	مُؤْمِنَةً	مُؤْمِنَةٌ	Feminine	Believer مُؤْمِنَة



Please note the three forms (Rafa', Nasb, Jarr) for the following **Singular** (وَاحِد) Asmaa

Third form (Jarr)	Second form (Nasb)	First form (Rafa')	Gender	
كِتَابٍ	كِتَابًا	كِتَابٌ	Masculine	كِتَاب Book
قَلَمٍ	قَلَمًا	قَلَمٌ	Masculine	قَلَم Pen
كُرْسِيٍّ	كُرْسِيًّا	كُرْسِيٌّ	Masculine	كُرْسِيٍّ Chair
مِرْوَحَةٍ	مِرْوَحَةً	مِرْوَحَةٌ	Feminine	مِرْوَحَةٍ Fan
مَسْجِدٍ	مَسْجِدًا	مَسْجِدٌ	Masculine	مَسْجِدٍ Mosque



Lecture 08

Adapted from Lisan-ul-Quran Textbook

Please note the three forms (Rafa', Nasb, Jarr) for the following **Singular** (وَاحِد) Asmaa

Third form (Jarr)	Second form (Nasb)	First form (Rafa')	Gender	
مَدْرَسَةٍ	مَدْرَسَةً	مَدْرَسَةٌ	Feminine	مَدْرَسَةٌ School
سَمَاءٍ	سَمَاءً	سَمَاءٌ	Feminine	سَمَاءٌ Sky
أَرْضٍ	أَرْضًا	أَرْضٌ	Feminine	أَرْضٌ Earth
شَمْسٍ	شَمْسًا	شَمْسٌ	Feminine	شَمْسٌ Sun
عَيْنٍ	عَيْنًا	عَيْنٌ	Feminine	عَيْنٌ Eye

Adapted from Lisan-ul-Quran Textbook

The following categories include terms and names used by Arabs in the Feminine sense

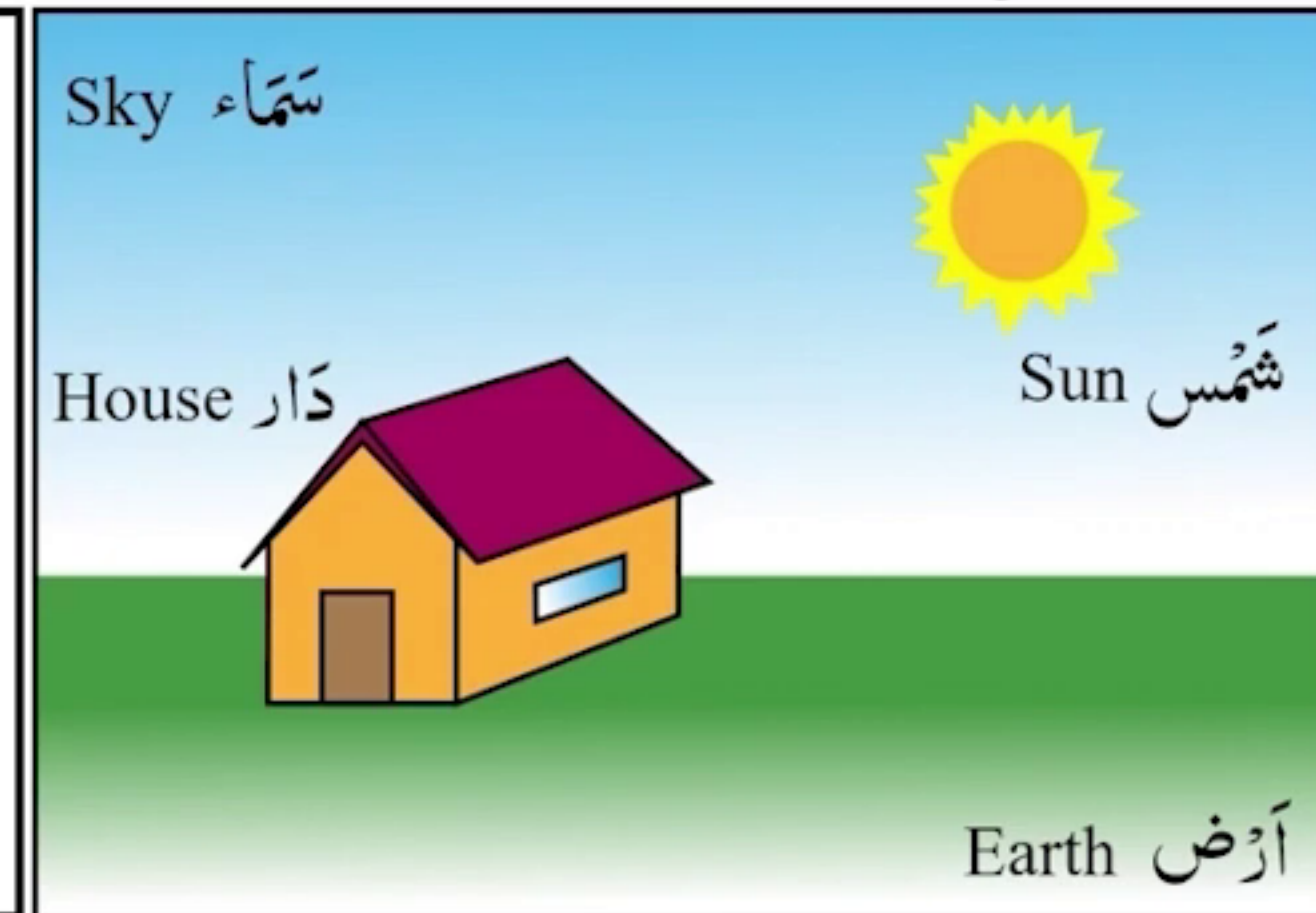
Miscellaneous category: Nafs نَفْس (soul)

Certain terms and names, such as:

- Terms used for **wind** ('Hawa' in Urdu)
- Terms used for **alcohol**
- Terms used for **fire**
- Names of **cities and countries**

Parts of bodies that exist in pairs:

- Hands
- Feet
- Arms
- Legs
- Eyes
- Ears



Lecture 3